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The title is overlaid on a detailed botanical illustration of a branch. The branch features several pairs of green, serrated leaves and clusters of bright red, oval-shaped rose hips. The illustration is rendered in a style that suggests it might be a woodcut or a hand-colored print.

MOUNT AIRY NURSERIES

THADDEUS N. YATES & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



ENTRANCE TO MR. P. A. B. WIDENER'S RESIDENCE, AT ASHBOURNE, PA.
Showing one of our Evergreen plantings

Field Investigations in Pomology

RECEIVED

MAR 30 1910

Introduction



We take pleasure in presenting a new edition of our Ornamental Catalogue with revised and complete descriptions. The simple arrangement adopted, combined with a complete index, makes the publication convenient for reference, and will assist our patrons in making up their orders.

We think the present edition will serve, not only as a catalogue or descriptive list, but as a useful handbook containing important information valuable and useful to planters.

We grow a large stock, embracing many varieties suited to different soils and climates, and, with our force of skilled nursery hands, we are in a position to execute all orders, large or small, entrusted to us. We shall endeavor to maintain our reputation for fair dealing, and aim to supply only the best stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of the goods offered, and only ask intending purchasers to give us an opportunity to furnish estimates upon their lists.

We desire to express our appreciation for the liberal patronage we have enjoyed, and solicit a continuance of the same.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS

LARGE ASSORTMENT.—As this Catalogue contains only our leading specialties and the best of the new and old varieties, we would request correspondents desiring anything not noted herein to send us a list of their wants. We have a large general assortment of planting material which we can supply at reasonable prices. Our nurseries cover over 100 acres.

THE BEST STOCK.—The fact that our nurseries have been established for thirty-six years is a sure guarantee of our responsibility, and our long experience has enabled us to grow the best stock obtainable. We transplant our stock several times in the nurseries, so that it lifts with strong, fibrous roots.

SHIPPING.—Being located on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroads, we are enabled to ship promptly and with dispatch. When specific shipping instructions do not accompany an order, we use our judgment as to the best route. After delivery to the forwarders, all articles are at the risk of the purchaser.

PACKING.—Packing will be carefully done in boxes or bales, and delivered free of expense at our freight station, charge being made for only actual cost of material used in packing.

ORDERS.—Orders should be placed as early in the season as possible, to insure the best selection of varieties.

SHIPPING SEASONS.—Fall shipments usually begin in September and continue until freezing weather. Spring shipments begin early in March and continue until the middle of May, unless the season should be far advanced.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash or satisfactory security on delivery or shipment of orders to unknown correspondents.

VISITORS.—Parties are cordially invited to visit our nurseries and inspect the stock. The Chestnut Hill trolley passes our office door at Germantown and Gowen Avenues. We are also only a few minutes' walk from both Mount Airy station, on the Chestnut Hill branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and Allen Lane station, on the Chestnut Hill branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Any one stopping at our main office will be personally escorted to our North Wales Nursery with pleasure.

INSPECTION.—Our nurseries have been inspected by an authorized agent of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Pennsylvania, and we hold a certificate to the effect that "the stock is free from the presence of San José scale, West Indian peach scale, black knot, rosette, yellows, or other injurious insects or diseases that might be transferred on nursery stock from the nursery to the orchard or garden."

GARDENERS.—We have on file a list of competent and reliable gardeners awaiting engagements. Parties needing gardeners will probably secure better ones through us than on their own responsibility. We make no charges, our only wish being to assist our customers in what is often a difficult matter.

GRASS SEED FOR LAWNS AND GOLF-LINKS

Our Mixed Grass Seed produces results which places it in advance of all other mixtures. We change the proportion of ingredients to suit the nature of the soil. Our "Golf-green" mixture for "Putting-greens" makes the finest green turf, and has given general satisfaction wherever used. We make special mixtures for high and low outlying grounds, adapted to the climate, soil and location.

Write us, giving area to be seeded, the proportion of high and low ground, and the character of the soil. We make special low prices on quantities.

VALUABLE HINTS ON PLANTING AND PRUNING

The probable cause of the loss of a large number of trees that die after transplanting is due more to improper planting and the neglect to prune them sufficiently than to any other cause, and, to prevent this as much as possible, we offer these few suggestions.

When trees are received from the nursery they should be heeled-in at once, in order to keep the roots moist and free from air. Heeling-in is putting the roots temporarily in the ground and covering them with plenty of soil, care being taken to pack the earth in tightly against the roots to exclude the air.

Trees properly heeled-in will keep for several weeks, though it is policy to have the ground prepared in advance, so that they may be planted at once upon their arrival, and only heeled-in until all can be set out.

SOIL.—Successful planting depends to a great extent upon the soil. While a tree will stand almost any amount of moisture, it cannot exist if water constantly remains about the roots. Good drainage must be had.

Always dig a larger hole than the roots require, as it is necessary that the ground should be loosened up to provide for good drainage, and plenty of moisture. Loose ground absorbs the moisture much quicker than when it is not disturbed.

For an ordinary size tree 12 to 14 feet in height, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, the hole should be made 3 to 4 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep. Set the tree in the hole to about the same depth that it was in the nursery. Fill in about the roots, being careful, should the tree have a number of fibrous roots, to work the earth well in among them and under the butt of the tree. Fine soil free from stones or clods of earth should be used. Pack the earth in firmly and as close to the roots as possible, so that there will be no air between them and the soil. The close-pressing soil will enable the roots to take moisture from it readily.

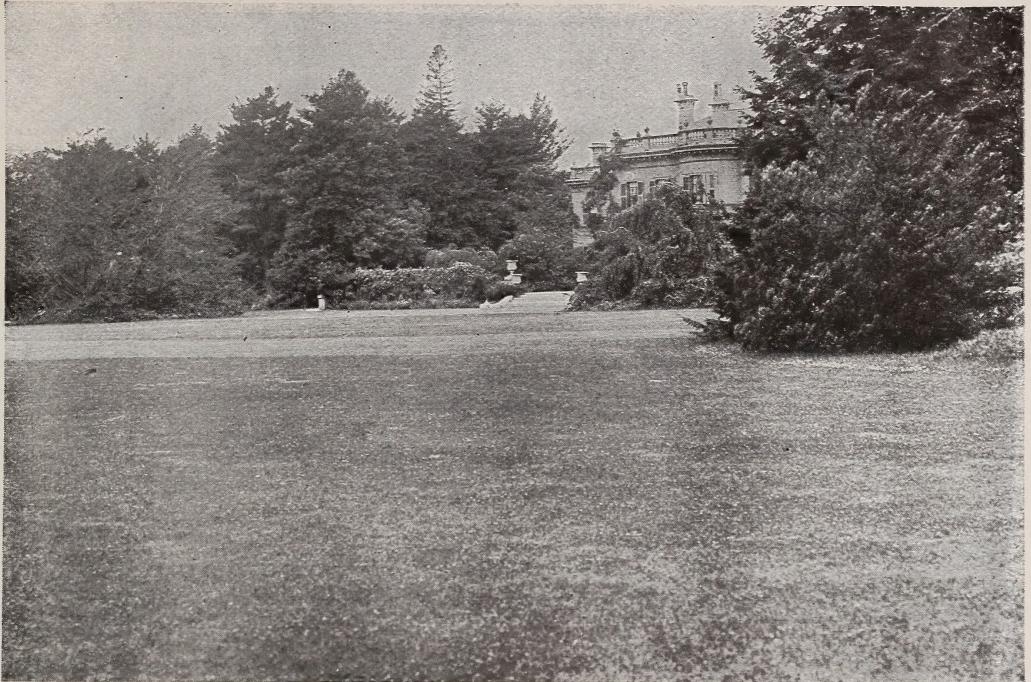
PRUNING.—This is an essential feature, yet it is frequently overlooked by planters. A great many trees fail from exhaustion from lack of pruning. A vigorous tree has enough roots to supply it with all the sap it needs, but when it is transplanted it is unable to draw moisture from the earth until new roots are made and it again becomes established. All this time the branches and leaves are drawing on what sap there is in the tree, and when this becomes exhausted, if new roots have not yet grown, the tree dies. All trees need more or less pruning when transplanted; just how much depends on the tree to be pruned. A Maple, Poplar, Birch or Elm will do with very little pruning, while an Oak, Beech, Chestnut, Walnut or Ash requires severe cutting. The roots which a tree has must be taken into consideration. If well furnished with roots and fibers, it will require less pruning than if it has but few roots and fibers.

MULCHING.—This consists of putting a thick layer of well-rotted manure on the surface of the ground about the tree, covering the earth where the tree was planted. Manure makes the best mulch, as it acts as a fertilizer, the rain washing its substance down about the roots of the tree.

We advise mulching for both spring and fall planting of trees and shrubs. It prevents the drying out of the soil, retains the moisture during the summer and prevents the frost from penetrating as deep as would otherwise be the case in the winter.

PRUNING SHRUBS.—Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spireas, Lilacs, Altheas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early spring, but the branches should be reduced only to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they are done flowering.



Landscape Department



THE successful carrying out of any landscape improvement is largely due to the knowledge and skill of the one to whom this work is intrusted. It is very important to start right, whether the work be large or small; therefore, by the employment of trained Landscape Architects, costly experiments can be avoided and good results obtained.

With a force organized for this purpose we are prepared to take charge of the proper laying out, improving and planting of public and private parks and gardens, country seats, cemeteries, etc.

The demand for our assistance, consultation and advice to make plans, estimates and designs, and to undertake the construction of roads, drives, etc., has made landscape work an important branch of the business, and we can point with pride to the beautiful grounds of many fine residences in the vicinity of Philadelphia as samples of our skill and workmanship.



AVENUE OF NORWAY MAPLES (*Acer platanoides*)

Deciduous Trees

We offer all the suitable kinds of Deciduous Trees, carefully grown and transplanted, so that they lift with strong, fibrous roots, thus insuring success in planting.

In shade trees for extensive street planting we call attention to our fine stock of Sugar, Norway and Silver Maples, Poplars, etc., grown especially for this purpose. The price depends entirely upon variety, size, quantity and selection. If you will write us your wants we shall be pleased to make you interesting prices.

ACER dasycarpum (Silver-leaved Maple). This Maple is used extensively for street planting on account of its rapidity of growth, producing quick shade.

var. Wierii laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaf Maple). A beautiful cut-leaved form, with distinct foliage and graceful habit.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple). A rapid grower, with foliage resembling that of an ash.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the finest and best trees for shade and ornamental planting. It is a moderate grower, with a round, dense head and large green leaves which hold on until very late in the autumn.

var. Schwedleri (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). A conspicuous and desirable variety, with purple foliage early in the season.

A. Pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple). A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage and smooth, ash-gray bark.

var. purpurea (Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple). Tree of fine, robust habit; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath.

A. rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). A native tree; foliage changes in autumn to gorgeous tints.

A. saccharum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). An admirable, stately tree, very extensively used in avenues and general ornamental planting. It is adapted to a variety of soils and is well known for its large growth and beautiful foliage in the autumn.

A. Tataricum Ginnale (Tartarian Maple). Graceful shrubby growth, with handsome foliage, turning to bright red in autumn.

JAPANESE MAPLES

The beauty in foliage of these unique dwarf trees cannot be excelled. They put on their beautiful tints in spring and early summer, and renew them in autumn. They are especially adapted for use in grounds, where only specimen trees should be planted, and where their beautiful foliage and graceful growth are most appreciated. We have all the best varieties for effective grouping. There are many more varieties of this valuable little tree, but we have thoroughly tested all the main varieties and find that the ones given below are the only kinds that will stand our climate.

ACER atropurpureum (Dark Purple-leaved Japan Maple). Of compact growth; leaves of a beautiful dark purple or claret color, delicately cut.

var. dissectum (Red Cut-leaf Weeping Japan Maple). The foliage of this variety is rich claret color, as delicately cut as the finest fern. Form dwarf and compact, of a distinct weeping habit.

A. polymorphum. The most vigorous of the type. Forms a small shrubby tree, with various shades of color on the young growth; foliage small, deeply lobed, changing to the most brilliant tints in autumn.

var. aureum (Golden Japan Maple). In sunny situations the leaves retain their clear yellow color with little variation throughout the summer. One of the best and most effective in a group.

var. dissectum (Cut-leaved Japan Maple). A weeping form, with delicately divided foliage of a beautiful light green.

A. sanguineum (Blood-leaf Japan Maple). Leaves lobed, of a beautiful reddish crimson, of dwarf, compact, but very poor growth.

AESCULUS Hippocastanum (Common Horse-Chestnut). A handsomely formed tree, of large size, with very attractive white flowers.

var. alba fl. pl. (Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). A superb variety, with double flowers. The tree is of fine pyramidal habit.

AE. rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). A splendid tree, with showy red flowers.

ALNUS glutinosa (European, or Common Alder). Height about 40 or 50 feet, very rapid in growth; fine and hardy.

ARALIA Japonica (Angelica Tree, Hercules' Club). A splendid tree from Japan, with erect, spiny shoots, rich foliage and large panicles of white flowers.

A. spinosa. Native to the southern states.

BETULA alba (European White, or Weeping Birch). Has graceful foliage and silvery white bark. Desirable as a single specimen or for grouping.

var. pendula laciniata (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch). The deeply cut fern-like leaves are especially attractive.

var. pendula Youngi (Young's Weeping Birch). A very graceful form, with long, slender branches reaching to the ground. It is entirely distinct and very striking in a collection.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). Quite distinct; has yellow bark.

B. papyracea (Paper Birch). Grows into a large, shapely tree, having large leaves and white bark.

B. nigra; syn., rubra (Red Birch). A moisture-loving tree, of graceful, slender habit; densely branched; foliage light. Remarkable for its torn and ragged bark, and one of the handsomest of the Birches.

CARPINUS Americana (American Hornbeam). A native species, with mode of growth quite similar to the beech, but with foliage thinner and more irregular in form.

CARYA alba (Shellbark Hickory). This well-known Hickory forms a fine tree, with rugged, shaggy, grayish brown bark, and bears the best and sweetest nuts. Difficult to transplant unless well cultivated and often transplanted in the nursery.

CASTANEA Americana (American Chestnut). Leads all others in the sweetness of its nuts. It is a very rapid grower and should be given ample room.

C. Japonica (Japan Chestnut). A dense-headed tree, producing large fruit while quite young.

C. vesca (Spanish Chestnut). A strong grower, forming a beautiful head. Fruits larger than *C. Americana*, but not so sweet.

CATALPA bignonioides (Indian Bean). A fine growing tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves and yellow purple-spotted flowers late in July.

var. aurea (Golden-leaved Catalpa). Leaves large, suffused with a permanent golden color; remarkably handsome.

C. Bungei (Bunge's Catalpa). A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 5 feet high. Foliage large and glossy; flowers in large clusters a foot long. This form is usually grafted on stems 5 to 8 feet in height, and used as a standard. Useful in formal work.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Its immense panicles of flowers are much like those of *C. bignonioides*, but they appear fully a week earlier. A very hardy and rapid-growing tree.

CELTIS occidentalis (Nettle Tree, Hackberry). A fine native tree that resembles the Elm in general appearance.

CERASUS Avium alba plena (Double White-flowering Cherry). A charming small tree, producing a great abundance of large double white flowers in May. The flowers are of a most attractive texture.

var. rosea plena (Double Pink-flowering Cherry). Similar to the foregoing, but with pink flowers.

C. Avium rosea pendula (Pink Weeping Japan Cherry). One of the best flowering weeping trees. The crooked, drooping branches give it a graceful form, and the bright rose-colored blossoms literally cover the branches to the very tips.

C. Padus (Bird Cherry). A pretty, symmetrical tree, which bears long, drooping clusters of white flowers.

C. Sinensis alba plena (Double White Chinese Cherry). An ornamental variety of good growth; well foliated and producing huge double white flowers.

var. rosea plena (Double Pink Chinese Cherry). Characteristics same as the former, but the flowers are pink.

CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas). A rapid-growing, round-headed tree, with large, heart-shaped, leathery foliage of dark green, bearing clusters of deep bluish pink flowers all along the branches before the leaves appear in the spring. One of the earliest flowering trees.

C. Japonica (Japan Judas). Generally more of a bush than a tree. The shining dark green, heart-shaped foliage is thick and leathery, and the purplish pink flowers, produced before the leaves appear, cover the branches and make it one of the choicest spring-flowering shrubs.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). Has large foliage and racemes of delicate white flowers.

CLADRASTIS tinctoria (*Virgilia lutea*) (Yellow-Wood). One of the finest American trees, resembling the robinias.

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood). Although the most common in our American forests, there is certainly no flowering tree more beautiful than the White-flowering Dogwood. Before the leaves appear in early May it is covered with large white blossoms; in autumn it is ablaze with brilliant berries and foliage.

var. pendula (Weeping Dogwood). A decidedly pendulous form of the above, with all its good qualities and no defects. It is a remarkably conspicuous object on the lawn at all times, and should be extensively planted.

var. rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). This differs from the parent in having the conspicuous bracts of the involucre bright rosy red or pink in color. The autumnal tints are fully as brilliant as in the other forms. It is undeniably one of the most deserving novelties introduced for many years, and appears to great advantage when planted in contrast with the white form.

CRATAEGUS coccinea (Scarlet Thorn). This is the first to bloom, producing its white blossoms early in May, and in the fall the ripening fruit is bright scarlet.

C. cordata (Washington Thorn). A desirable species flowering in June. The fall coloring of the foliage is very bright, and the red fruits remain on the tree a long time.

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

Crataegus Crus-Galli (Cockspur Thorn). A small tree with a flat, bushy head, horizontal branches and long, sharp thorns. Foliage glossy green. Makes an excellent hedge.

C. Oxyacantha (Common Hawthorn). The celebrated English Hedge Plant.

var. coccinea fl. pl. (Paul's Double Scarlet-flowering Thorn). A conspicuous and very beautiful variety, producing scarlet flowers in the same manner and as double as the above. A tree in bloom is a notable sight.

var. rosea fl. pl. (Double Pink Hawthorn). In growth similar to *C. Oxyacantha*. Flowers rose-colored and fragrant.

CYTISUS Laburnum (Common Laburnum, or Golden Chain). A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage.

FAGUS ferruginea (American Beech). One of our finest native trees, with smooth bark, spreading branches and symmetrical head. It is more open in construction than the European species, but more picturesque and striking in cultivated grounds. The smooth, light-colored bark makes the tree look handsome in winter.

F. sylvatica (European Beech). Of rather slower growth and more compact form than the American; a choice and beautiful tree; retains its foliage very late, sometimes all winter, and forms a good screen or windbreak.

var. pendula (Weeping Beech). One of the most effective of drooping trees. The branches form a picturesque outline in winter.

var. purpurea (Purple-leaved Beech). An indispensable ornament for every lawn. The rich purple foliage is so decided and beautiful that no other tree is better adapted for notable and charming contrasts in grouping.

var. purpurea pendula (Weeping Purple Beech). A weeping form of *F. purpurea*.

The habit is as pronounced as that of the green-leaved form, *F. sylvatica pendula*, and the foliage is a rich dark blood-red.

var. Riversii (Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech). A grafted form of much deeper purple foliage than *F. sylvatica purpurea*, which holds its color well throughout the season.

FRAXINUS Americana (White Ash). A large spreading tree of symmetrical shape; easily transplanted, and a rapid grower,

F. excelsior (European Ash). Full, spreading head and short, thick trunk; darker foliage than the American species.

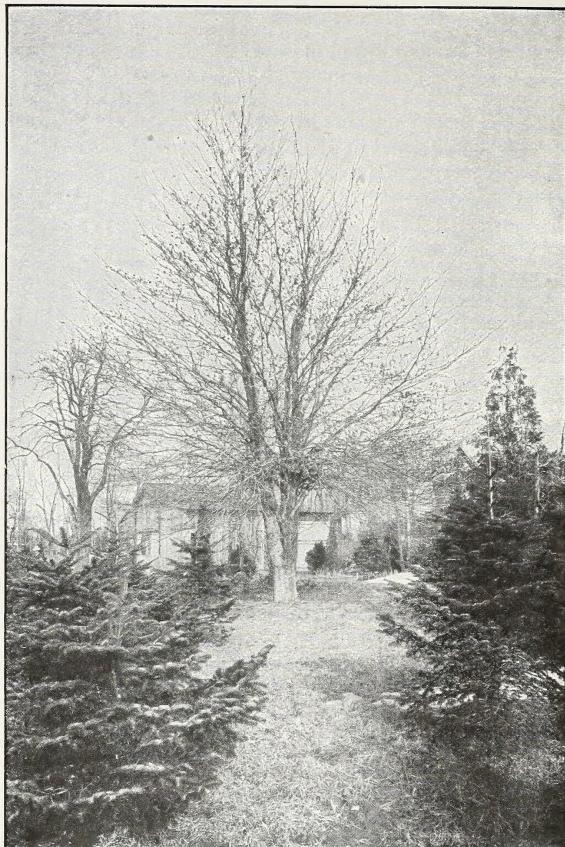
F. excelsa, var. pendula (Weeping English Ash). Usually grafted on tall stems, when it forms a round, spreading top.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos (Thorny, or Black Locust). A fine, hardy tree, with light, elegant foliage; monstrous thorns and much used for hedges.

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Of rapid, upright growth, with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots and feathery foliage.

JUGLANS nigra (Black Walnut). One of the noblest American trees and one of the most valuable for shade, timber and nuts.

J. regia (Persian, or English Walnut). The thin-shelled walnut so highly valued for its nuts. A little tender for this latitude, although there are trees in Pennsylvania and northward that bear abundantly.



EUROPEAN BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica*)
In our Nurseries at Mount Airy

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Varnish Tree). From China. A hardy small tree, with fine-lobed leaves and large panicles of showy flowers.

LARIX Europaea (European Larch). A deciduous conifer of regular, conical form, with slender, drooping branches and soft, light green foliage.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). A large native tree, with rough, corky bark and shining, deep-lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in autumn.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera (Yellow Poplar). This grand American tree is unequaled when permitted sufficient space to develop its proportions. As a large lawn tree it has no imperfections, and should be included in the smallest list of showy flowering species.

MACLURA aurantiaca (Osage Orange). A dense-growing tree, with very thorny branches and glossy bright green leaves. Fruit resembles a large, green orange, and is used mostly as a hedge plant though rapidly passing out of favor.

MAGNOLIA

Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, the size and richness of their foliage, and lavish yield of fragrant flowers, all tend to place them in the foremost rank among hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Their proper place is on the lawn,

MAGNOLIA, continued

where they show to fine advantage in contrast with the green; or they may be planted effectively on the border of lawns, with an evergreen in the background to heighten the contrast. Planted in groups, they yield to no rival, and their effect in the early spring is grand beyond description, illuminating the whole landscape and loading the atmosphere with their rich perfume.

American Species and Varieties

M. acuminata (Cucumber Magnolia). Bluish green leaves 6 to 9 inches long; yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple in June.

M. glauca (Sweet, or Swamp Magnolia). A beautiful tree, of fair size when planted in damp ground. The foliage is thick, deep green and glossy, and the sweet-scented white blossoms in June are lovely.

M. grandiflora (Evergreen Magnolia). An evergreen species, hardy as far north as Philadelphia. It is a very bushy grower, and the white flowers show well against the thick, glossy dark green foliage.

M. macrophylla (Great-leaved Magnolia). Although a southern species, this succeeds admirably in the Middle States, forming a medium-sized tree, with leaves from 1 to 3 inches long and immense white flowers.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). An open-headed tree, with spreading branches and very large leaves. The flowers in June vary from 4 to 8 inches across, and the oblong fruit is rose-colored.

Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

M. Alexandriana (Hybrid) (Alexander's Magnolia). A form closely resembling *M. Soulangeana*, almost identical in color of flowers, but blooms a few days earlier.

M. conspicua (Chinese White Magnolia). A highly prized species on account of its large white flowers, which open about the middle of April. Shrub-like growth when young, but attains a size of a tree in time.

M. Kobus (Thurber's Japanese Magnolia). A tree of bushy growth and pyramidal form, densely branched. The flowers of creamy yellow appear early in May. A desirable variety.

M. Lennei (Hybrid) (Red-flowering Magnolia). One of the most valuable of the family, on account of its conspicuous reddish purple flowers and its tendency to bloom throughout the season. Leaves not unlike those of *M. conspicua* and inflorescence similar to that of its parent, *M. obovata*.

M. obovata; syn., **M. purpurea** (Purple Magnolia). A large shrub or small tree with short, dark leaves and numerous dark purple tulip-like flowers. It is entirely hardy, and adapted for grouping with other large shrubs. Native of China.

M. Soulangiana (Hybrid) (Soulange's Magnolia). A grand variety in the way of the preceding, but the purple marking on the flowers is very decided and beautiful. It is a strong grower, and forms a handsome small tree, blooming late in April.

M. speciosa (Hybrid) (Showy-flowered Magnolia). Closely resembles *M. Soulangeana*, but flowers very late; blooms smaller and of a deeper color.

M. stellata; syn., **Halleana** (Hall's Japanese Magnolia). Of low and shrub-like form; the flowers are pure white, the petals long, narrow and arranged in double rows; the fragrance is pronounced and delicate. Blooms earlier than any other Magnolia.

Magnolia Watsonii, or parviflora. Of dwarf habit, very large, deep green foliage and large flowers; delicious fragrance; very rare.

MORUS alba Tatarica (Russian Mulberry). A very hardy tree, with pretty foliage; a rapid grower; valuable for shade and timber, enduring the dust of city streets well. On some trees the fruit is abundant and good.

var. pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the finest and most graceful and satisfactory weeping trees, forming an umbrella-shaped head, with slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. It has beautiful glossy foliage, handsomely cut or divided into lobes. It is perfectly hardy, enduring unharmed not only the severe cold of the North, but the far more destructive heat of the South and Southwest, which is so disastrous to many weeping trees.

M. Downingii (Downing Mulberry). A large-fruited variety; one of the best for eating.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum; syn., **Andromeda arborea** (Sorrel Tree). A very ornamental tree, thick, oblong foliage of dark green, coloring up in autumn to brilliant crimson. Flowers in July, and is valuable for borders of woods, standing shade well; of easy culture.

PAULOWNIA imperialis (Empress Tree). A magnificent, well-rounded tree, of large proportions and tropical appearance. The flowers are in immense panicles, blue, trumpet-shaped, sweet-scented, and expand late in May.

PERSICA vulgaris, var. *alba plena*; syn., **Persica vulgaris plena** (Double-flowering Peach). A peach tree in full bloom, with large double flowers, is a charming sight, unequaled by anything else which blossoms at the same time. There are several varieties, differing in color,—pure white, pink, carmine and crimson.



CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia conspicua*)

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

PHELLODENDRON amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). A fine large and spreading tree, with large pinnate leaves, resembling Sumac or Ailanthus.

PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Plane, Eastern Buttonwood). A very rapid grower and long-lived tree, of large size, excellent for streets and avenues. Very similar to the American Buttonwood, but less subject to injury from the fungus, which is so disfiguring to the former.

POPULUS (Poplar). All of the Poplars are rapid growers. We can recommend them for groups or hedges to quickly screen unsightly views, for seaside planting and for street planting, succeeding where other trees fail.

P. alba (Silver Poplar). Foliage dark green above, silvery beneath.

var. Bolleana (Silvery Upright Poplar). A very distinct form of the well-known Silver Abele, with a strictly erect habit and white foliage. Valuable for contrasting with dark foliage and spreading branches.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar). Of strong, rapid growth, with large leaves; is much in demand.

P. Canadensis aurea, Van Geertii (Golden Poplar). The foliage has a decided golden tint, which lasts throughout the season.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar). Perhaps the most popular of all rapid-growing trees for avenues and streets. It rarely produces suckers from the roots, and is a healthy, hardy tree, with ample foliage. Of upright growth; needs an occasional pruning. Found on margins of lakes and streams, from New England to Illinois and southward, especially westward.

P. nigra, var. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). A well-known Italian variety. An upright and extremely rapid grower, with small, bright pale green leaves, lighter beneath. Valuable for formal work in connection with buildings or gardens, and an excellent avenue or lawn tree. In the latter case its tall, spiral form tends to break and relieve the rounded outlines of other trees, which are likely to be in the majority in such planting.

PRUNUS Pissardi (Pissard's Purple-leaved Plum). A small, but exceedingly ornamental tree of compact habit. The young leaves are crimson, changing to dark purple and retaining this hue throughout the season better than most other purple-foliated plants. To keep the tree at its best, it should be occasionally cut back severely.

P. padus (European Bird Cherry). A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage.

P. triloba (Flowering Plum). A desirable variety, usually grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet in height, and used as a standard.

PTELEA trifoliata (Hop Tree). A round-headed, loosely branched tree, with glossy green foliage; adorned in the fall with numerous clusters of light green fruit-pods. Prefers a shaded position and moist soil.

var. aurea (Golden Hop Tree). It is one of the highest colored golden-foliated plants, retaining its color all summer.

PYRUS Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). A small, pretty tree, with fine pinnate foliage. It bears numerous clusters of bright red berries, which are very conspicuous and handsome from midsummer till frost.

PYRUS. Flowering Apple

P. baccata (Siberian Crab Apple). A small, spreading tree, with compact crown; flowers usually white; fruit yellowish, tinged with red, about the size of a cherry. Extremely hardy.

P. Ioenensis plena (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). One of the most ornamental and of recent introduction. It is a good grower, with good foliage and beautiful large double flowers of delicate blush or shell-pink color, and highly perfumed. It should be in every collection.

P. Parkmanii; syn., Halleiana (Parkman's Crab). A compact grower, with dark green foliage, which is retained very late. In April its half-double rose-colored blossoms are attractive in bud and flower.

QUERCUS. Oak

There is a saying that "He who plants Oaks, plants for posterity." This is very true, as the Oak is the longest lived tree in existence and nothing is more picturesque or more striking than a grand old Oak. Still, the generation that plants them must not think they cannot enjoy their beauty, for, although their growth is slow at first, if planted in good soil they will outgrow many other trees.

Quercus alba (American White Oak). One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath.

Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak). A round-topped, open-headed tree with grayish brown scaly bark and dark green foliage, which turns bronzy brown in the fall and remains on the tree late in the winter. A good lawn or field tree.

Q. cerris (Turkey Oak). A broad, pyramidal, open-headed tree with short, spreading branches. The oblong leaves are dark green. Very ornamental.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A large tree, native of the United States, with deeply lobed leaves of shining green, changing in autumn to brilliant scarlet. It is one of our most beautiful shade trees, and worthy of extensive distribution.

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy-Cup, or Burr Oak). A native tree of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed; the largest and most beautiful among oak leaves. Cup bearing acorn fringed and burr-like. Bark corky.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). Perhaps the most popular species for ornamental planting. Generally of medium size, with drooping branches and bright green, shining leaves. For either lawn or avenue planting it is an exceedingly handsome tree.

Q. Robur (English Oak). The Royal Oak of England; a well-known tree, very valuable for ornamental planting.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). A large American species, of rapid growth; foliage purplish red in the fall.

RHUS (Sumach). See Deciduous Shrubs.

ROBINIA Pseudacacia (Black Locust). An ornamental tree, with long, oval leaves, producing racemes of fragrant white flowers, borne in dense, drooping panicles and very abundant.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree). An elegant tree of singular habit, with long branches, sometimes spreading horizontally and sometimes almost columnar in their erectness. Remarkable for its curious palmate leaves, resembling the Maidenhair Fern. Not much disturbed by insects, and a good street tree.

SALIX. Willow

One of the most valuable classes of ornamental trees and adapted to various soils and situations. They will grow anywhere, but do best in rich, moist soil; are rapid growers, with good foliage, and their bright bark gives distinct and pleasing effects in winter. There are few trees of which the varieties can be used to such advantage for the winter color of their bark.

Salix alba (White Willow). A European sort with light-colored leaves; it makes a good-sized tree.

S. aurea pendula (Golden Weeping Willow). The bark is of a bright golden color.

S. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Probably the best known of the Willows. The long and slender branches give it a graceful, weeping habit.

var. dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). A very hardy northern variety.

S. Caprea (Goat Willow, Pussy Willow). An interesting tree of medium size. The silky catkins of flowers, which expand with the mild days of early spring, are curious and beautiful.

var. pendula (Kilmarnock Willow). A weeping form, usually grafted on 4- to 6-foot stems, when it forms an umbrella-shaped top. Care must be taken not to allow the stock upon which it is grafted to sprout.

S. pentandra (Bay, or Laurel-leaved Willow). An ornamental variety of upright growth, forming a round head. Bark is brownish green; foliage of a deep shining green, closely resembling that of the laurel. A valuable tree for seashore planting, and thrives equally well in high or low ground.

S. vitellina (Yellow Willow). A good grower, forming a rounded head. The bark is yellow, that of the newer growth very bright, and the foliage is light green. Showy in the winter months.

var. Britzensis (Salmon-barked Willow). A form of *S. Vitellina*, but bark on the younger growth is a salmon-yellow, deepening in shade to bronzy red in the winter months.

SYRINGA Japonica. See Deciduous Shrubs.

TAXODIUM distichum (Deciduous Cypress). A beautiful stately tree, of pyramidal form. The branches are covered with bright brown bark, and the beautiful feathery foliage makes it one of the most ornamental trees offered. It should be more extensively planted.

TILIA Americana (American Linden, or Basswood). This is one of our finest rapid-growing trees, forming a large open head, with much larger foliage than the following species. It is a valuable tree to the apiarist on account of the honey secreted in its flowers.

T. argentea (Silver-leaved Linden). Rather smaller than the American. The leaves are downy and white on the under surface, producing a striking and beautiful effect when the branches are swayed by the wind.

var. pendula (Weeping Linden). Another charming variety, combining a graceful, drooping habit with the beautiful silvery foliage of the preceding form. An adult specimen on the lawn is always conspicuous and distinct.



SCARLET OAK (*Quercus coccinea*) See preceding page

Tilia Europaea (European Linden, Lime Tree). An elegant ornamental tree, with a more compact form than the preceding. The leaves are also smaller, although of similar shape.

ULMUS. Elm

While mostly of large growth, the Elms have a spreading habit unlike that of any other tree. For planting on streets, avenues or as single specimens they are much used and are very valuable.

Ulmus Americana (White, or American Elm). One of the grandest native forest trees. Of large size, with the branches gracefully drooping in a remarkably picturesque manner. Either on the lawn or for avenues, it is difficult to surpass.

var. pendula (Weeping American Elm). A striking variety of the above, having its branches even more spreading and pendulous than the species. It is particularly vigorous in growth and may be classed among our finest specimen trees.

U. campestris (English Elm). A round-topped and sometimes open-headed tree, generally densely branched. The dark green leaves remain much longer in the autumn than those of the American variety.

var. latifolia; syn., major (Broad-leaved English Elm). A good strong grower. The foliage is larger than that of the species and expands very early in the spring.

U. Scabra, var. pendula (Camperdown Elm). A dwarf form, used as a standard by grafting on 6- to 8-foot stems, when it forms a broad, spreading, umbrella-shaped top. One of the best kinds of "weeping" trees.

var. purpurea (Purple Wych Elm). A neat-growing form, with purple foliage.



Evergreens

The cultivation of conifers has been a leading specialty in this establishment since its origin. Evergreens are particularly valuable for ornamental planting, since they are always objects of beauty, summer and winter alike. What is there in nature more beautiful than a group of well-grown Evergreen trees, judiciously located on the park or lawn, and allowed to assume their proper forms of beauty in a natural way?

Evergreens may be transplanted successfully at almost every season of the year; some persons advocate one period, while others insist upon a different time for the work. Generally, however, we plant when we are ready, with the exception of the summer months, June and early July, and mid-winter. We have little preference, providing the soil is in proper condition. A cold, rainy season is the most unfavorable for removing Evergreens, and the work should never be attempted when the soil is in a sticky, pasty condition. We have found early fall planting of Evergreens to be equally as successful as spring.

The preservation of the roots and their protection from external agents are matters of the greatest importance. They should never be for a moment unnecessarily exposed to the sun or cold winds, for the roots of all conifers are of such a character that when once dried they are past recovery, as is the case to a certain extent with deciduous trees.

The frequent transplanting of Evergreens is their main success. This produces a fibrous root system; the earth clings to the roots, forming a ball, and the plant has 100 per cent better chance of living. We pay particular attention to the cultivation of these trees, and grow them a good distance apart in order to form perfect specimens. All have been regularly and carefully transplanted, and have an abundance of roots, thus insuring satisfactory removal.

The following list contains only such varieties as we believe we may recommend to planters without reserve, our object being not to swell the list of names, but rather to make a reliable suggestive catalogue of the most hardy and best sorts.

ABIES. Fir (See, also, Picea)

A genus composed mostly of large trees of a formal, conical outline and rich in color. The leaves are, for the most part, in two ranks, flattened, dark green, glossy and whitened beneath, the cones always standing erect, with the scales deciduous at maturity. They delight in deep, rich soil, and in such will make an astonishingly rapid growth.

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green, somber foliage. Well adapted to wet and boggy places where few evergreens will thrive.

A. Canadensis (Hemlock). See *Tsuga Canadensis*.

A. Cephalonica (Cephalonian Fir). A beautiful native of the mountainous regions of Cephalonia. It has proven quite hardy with us. The leaves are

Abies Cephalonica, continued

dark green and shining above, with a silvery glaucous tint beneath. The form is strictly conical, and the tree a rapid grower. A group of these striking conifers on the lawn produces a charming effect in contrast with less formal sorts.

A. concolor (White Silver Fir). A distinct and beautiful species, with yellow bark on the young branches, and unusually long foliage of light green or bluish color. One of the most beautiful for ornamental specimens.

var. violacea glauca. A grafted variety of the above, foliage distinctly bluish; perfectly hardy. A valuable addition.

A. Douglasii (Douglas' Fir). See *Pseudotsuga*.

A. Fraseri (Fraser's Silver Fir, Southern Balsam Fir). Similar to the northern Balsam Fir.

Abies nobilis, var. glauca (Noble Silver Fir). A magnificent tree, with regular, horizontal spreading branches; foliage of pleasing silvery blue, the young growth contrasting well with the lighter colors of evergreens.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). One of the most popular and available evergreen trees known to planters. Unquestionably hardy, of rapid growth, perfect in outline, with foliage of rich, deep glossy green, it thus combines all the excellences needful in a tree of this class.

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). A noble tree, with spreading, horizontal branches and broad silvery foliage.

var. pendula (Weeping Silver Fir). A distinct variety, of weeping habit.

A. Pinsapo (Pinsapo Fir). An elegant tree, with singular, roundish, sharp-pointed leaves all around the branches and shoots.

BIOTA orientalis, var. elegantissima (Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ). Medium size; upright, pyramidal form; foliage tipped with yellow, giving it a bright golden color, which turns bronze in winter. A rich and elegant variety.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica (a Japanese evergreen). Of pyramidal form; foliage of a light green, set closely among the branches. This is the only one of the Cryptomeria which we consider perfectly hardy here.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana Alumi (Lawson's Hardy Blue Cypress). One of the most beautiful of pyramidal evergreens. From California. Tall and graceful, its slender pendulous branches when young are clothed with close delicate grayish green foliage. Most of the varieties of Cypress are not considered entirely hardy here, but this variety passed safely through the severe winters of 1904 and 1905, and we consider it perfectly hardy.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

A class of very useful evergreens, comprising numerous varieties with a great diversity of foliage and habit. The low-spreading kinds are very valuable for planting in rocky, hilly situations.

Juniperus Canadensis (Canadian Juniper). A spreading tree of bushy form; foliage pale green, with silvery tint. Very valuable for rock and hillside work.

var. aurea; syn., Douglasi (Golden Canadian Juniper). A golden form of the above. Bright yellow on its new growth, changing deeper and to bronzy yellow in winter. A valuable dwarf sort.

J. Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). The fertile and sterile plants are very distinct; the former have a drooping habit and light green color; the latter, glaucous foliage and a stiff, erect habit.

var. aurea (New Golden Chinese Juniper). One of the most beautiful of the yellow conifers.

J. communis (Common Juniper). A tree of dense, fastigate form; foliage grayish green. Useful in formal work.

var. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Of close, fastigate form, densely foliaged in glaucous green. Does best in well-drained soils. Very useful in formal work.

J. Japonica aurea (Japan Juniper). Native of China and Japan. The character of this evergreen is entirely distinct and should be given a place in every collection.

Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper). A dwarf, spreading shrub, with trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soils. Fine for rockwork.

var. prostrata; syns., **J. procumbens** and **J. repens** (Prostrate Juniper). A trailing evergreen that rises only a few inches high but covers a considerable area. Of a broad and spreading habit, very deep green and useful for planting along the front of groups, etc. Especially desirable for rockwork and planting in light sandy soil, where many evergreens refuse to thrive.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). A valuable hardy tree that will flourish in any soil or situation. Variable in form and effective in all kinds of ornamental planting. There is no better tree for live fence-posts.

var. glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). In growth similar to *J. Virginiana*, but foliage is a rich silvery blue. Keeps color well through the entire year. One of the finest blue trees.

var. argentea variegata (Variegated Juniper). Dense and compact. Silvery foliage with variegated tips. One of the best.

var. elegantissima Leei (Golden Virginia Cedar). The bright golden color of the young growth makes this an extremely attractive tree, and one that holds its charm, as autumn and winter months find the color enriched to bronzy golden shades. A good grower.



KOSTER'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (See page 12)

PICEA. Spruce

The most largely planted class of evergreens and thoroughly satisfactory in any position. The true Spruces are natives of the colder sections of Europe and Asia, as well as of North America, and are, with few exceptional species, entirely reliable with us. They are among the most ornamental of our entire list of available trees, growing rapidly in any good soil and forming regular shaped pyramidal specimens even when old.

EVERGREENS, continued

Picea alba (White Spruce). One of the shapeliest Spruces in cultivation. Foliage silvery blue; growth compact and pyramidal. A native tree of great merit; useful for mixed plantings or as specimens.

P. Alcockiana (Alcock's Spruce). The under side of the foliage is a silver-blue color. We consider it one of the choicest of ornamental Evergreens.

P. Engelmanni (Engelmann's Spruce). A Colorado evergreen of much beauty; foliage light blue underneath. Of slow growth and dense habit.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). From Europe. An elegant tree, extremely hardy and of lofty, rapid growth. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 or 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants.

var. inversa (Weeping Norway Spruce). A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, with larger and brighter foliage than that of the species. The lateral branches of large trees are as drooping as a willow's.

var. Remontii (Remont's Spruce). A very dwarf variety. Form conical and compact; foliage dark green. Useful for evergreen beds and borders.

P. orientalis (Eastern Spruce). A handsome and very hardy tree from Asia Minor and Siberia; tree of medium size and very compact habit. The foliage is bright, glossy and very abundant, and is retained for several years, thus preserving its dense, compact form longer than most evergreens. One of the most valuable evergreen trees. It has no objectionable traits, and is appropriate for many situations, particularly for cold, bleak, windy positions.



PINUS CEMBRA

Picea polita (Tiger's-tail Spruce). One of the most distinct Spruces; a moderate grower, forming a dense, broad pyramid, with stout, rigid branches, densely clothed with long, sharp, spiny leaves spreading in all directions. Very hardy, and desirable for lawn specimens in grounds of moderate size.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). A noble tree from the Rocky Mountains. Hardy in any exposure; a good grower; branches stiff and close; foliage light green. A valuable lawn tree.

var. glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). A form of *P. pungens* with the same general character, but foliage of an exceedingly rich silvery blue. One of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting, giving a very distinct color note in any situation.

var. glauca Kosteri (Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce). Considered one of the bluest and best varieties.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii; syn., **Abies Douglasii** (Douglas Spruce, or Fir). One of the tallest and most important forest and timber trees of western North America. A rapid grower, forming a large, conical tree.

var. glauca. A grafted variety of the above; foliage distinctly blue.

PINUS. Pine

One of the most valuable species of the conifers and probably planted as extensively as the Norway Spruce and Hemlock, with which they are frequently intermingled in planting screens, groups, etc.

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine). A rapid-growing species from the mountains of the Austrian Empire. It has very stout branches, with long, rigid bluish green leaves, and presents a massive appearance in contrast with other conifers. It is very hardy, not especially particular in regard to soils, and valuable for wind-breaks, etc.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). A handsome hardy species from central Europe and northern Asia, with regular conical outline, deep green foliage and compact growth. In cultivation with us, it is only a small or medium-sized tree, although in its native habitat it attains a height of 100 feet. Unlike many other Pines, it retains its branches to the ground and is always one of the choicest specimens for ornamental use.

P. excelsa (Bhotan, or Himalayan Mountain Pine). Stately, rapid grower, resembling our native White Pine, but with longer, more silvery and larger cones.

P. montana Mughus (Mugho Pine). A low, wide-spreading Pine bush. Very effective in many positions and popular.

P. Strobus (White, or Weymouth Pine). The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, silvery green.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine, or Fir). A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

RETINOSPORA. Japan Cypress

This is without doubt the largest and most valuable family of evergreens. They originated from Japan and are becoming more popular every year. They grow freely, transplant readily, and will endure any amount of trimming and training into any desired shape. All of the varieties named here, excepting Dwarf Obtusas, require occasional shearing to keep them compact and symmetrical.



RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA

Retinopora ericoides (Heath-leaved). A dwarf, compact grower, the foliage of which changes to iron color in winter.

R. filifera (Thread-branched Japan Cypress). A tree of very elegant appearance, with bright green foliage. It is pyramidal in outline and particularly graceful on account of the ends of its shoots drooping in long filaments, some of which are tessellated.

var. aurea (Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress). Similar to Filifera in habit, but of a bright yellow hue. Both are very effective in color grouping.

R. leptoclada (Thuja-like Japan Cypress). Of rather dwarf, compact habit, with small, fan-like, crested foliage of light glaucous green.

R. lycopodioides (Lycopodium-like Japan Cypress). Foliage flattened, deep green.

R. obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). The strongest grower of the family, and a handsome specimen. The color is a clear, pretty green; foliage fern-like; habit drooping and graceful. This form cannot be over-valued for ornamental use.

var. compacta (Compact Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). A very tidy grower, of bushy form; more compact than *R. obtusa gracilis*.

R. obtusa gracilis (Graceful Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). A most graceful evergreen. More slender than the species and of brighter green.

var. nana (Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). A small tree or bush that retains its rich, deep green color and glossy sheen, and striking individuality in form and appearance at all seasons. A gem among the smaller evergreens which is universally admired and in great demand. When well grown it is a handsome ornament to the lawn. Always scarce and high-priced.

Retinopora obtusa, var. nana aurea (Golden Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). A dwarf and dainty little plant of rich golden hue, especially valuable for rockeries, miniature gardens or jardinières.

R. pisifera (Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). A vigorous grower, forming a large tree of loose, open habit. By shearing it can be kept dense and compact.

var. aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). The free and graceful habit of this tree, with its hardness and the constancy of its rich yellow hue, make it one of the best golden evergreens in cultivation.

R. plumosa (Plume-like Japan Cypress). One of the best known and most widely planted of the species. A medium grower; heavily branched; foliage light green, glaucous beneath. Stands shearing well, and is useful for bedding, specimens or hedges.

var. argentea (Silver-tipped Japan Cypress). Ends of all branches are silver-tipped. A variety of merit.

var. aurea (Golden Plume-like Japan Cypress). Without doubt one of the most striking and desirable little evergreens for our climate. Habit of growth similar to preceding, but with its terminal shoots and young foliage of a bright golden yellow tint. Very distinct, hardy and useful for grouping. Should be frequently pruned.

R. squarrosa (Squarrose-leaved Japan Cypress). A beautiful, heath-like plant, with sharpened, silvery blue foliage and of a compact, pyramidal growth, although it can be made to grow in any shape desired. Frequent shearing improves the form and never injures the growth of the plant. Makes a fine contrast in color with the Plumosa aurea. Invaluable for groups or as specimens.



RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA

EVERGREENS, continued

TAXUS. Yew

Unfortunately this attractive genus of evergreens is not so reliable in our climate as we might wish, but when duly sheltered and in proper soil, the different species frequently attain good size and become among the most delightful of large shrubs. For grouping, as well as formal gardening, they are especially adapted, and as they bear free pruning their value is greatly enhanced.

Taxus baccata (English Yew). This is a densely branched, spreading bush, of dark green hue; one of the best evergreens for topiary work and clipping into artificial forms.

var. aurea (Golden English Yew). A form with rich golden foliage.

var. fastigiata (Irish Yew). Of close, erect habit, with dark green foliage.

var. erecta overeinder. This is considered the hardiest of the above species.

THUYA. Arborvitæ

One of the most valuable and useful family of evergreens. Planted extensively for hedges. The forms differ in habit of growth and color of foliage, but they are equally good growers, transplant well and thrive in most soils. In addition to this they are extremely hardy. As a class they cannot be too highly recommended.

Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). This well-known tree is a native of the northern portion of our continent, is entirely hardy in all situations, and not particular in regard to soils. It forms a dense tree from 25 to 50 feet high, growing in an erect, conical form, and is of rapid growth. No evergreen bears the shears with less injury than this.

var. aurea (George Peabody Arborvitæ). Of the same habit as the type, but with edges of the young growth gold-colored.

var. compacta (Compact Arborvitæ). A dense-growing, globular form; foliage light grayish green.

var. globosa (Globe-headed Arborvitæ). Forms a dense, round shrub of handsome appearance.

var. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ). Of dwarf habit and globular outline; has bright green foliage.

Evergreen Shrubs

These are dwarf-flowering and foliage plants which hold their foliage all the year. They are indispensable for garden and lawn planting, and useful for massing about buildings or planting on rocky and hilly slopes. While some are desirable only because of their evergreen foliage, the class as a whole includes many of the finest flowering shrubs. They are admirable for bordering groups of large evergreens.

ANDROMEDA Catesbaei. See *Leucothoë Catesbaei*.

A. floribunda. One of the best evergreen shrubs. Dwarf, compact habit; small, dark green, myrtle-like foliage, and pure white, wax-like blossoms in spikes, somewhat resembling the lily-of-the-valley. Flowers early in spring.

A. Japonica. Very rich, smooth foliage and drooping racemes of pure-white blossoms of great beauty. A superb species, of great hardiness.

AZALEA amoena. This well-known favorite is of dwarf, bushy habit and thoroughly hardy. It is so densely covered during the month of May with claret-colored flowers as to hide every twig, the color varying in depth, but always bright.

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). A remarkably columnar form, with all the branches rigidly erect; dark green, compact, very desirable. As conspicuous as the Irish Yew and much hardier than the popular English evergreens.

var. plicata (Nee's Plicate Arborvitæ). A very handsome, perfectly hardy variety from Nootka Sound. Foliage plaited, massive and of a rich dark green color. One of the most desirable varieties.

var. Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). See Wareana.

var. Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety remarkable for its slow growth and compact, symmetrical habit.

var. Vervaeaneana (Vervæne's Arborvitæ). A distinct and handsome yellow-marked variety.

var. Victorae. Resembles the common form in all save its silver-tipped shoots.

var. Wareana (Siberian Arborvitæ). A pyramidal tree, lower and denser than the type, with stouter branches; heavy foliage of bright grayish green. Extremely hardy and useful.

TSUGA. Hemlock

A small genus of evergreens frequently classed with the Spruces, although botanically distinct. The trees belonging to this group are all of remarkably graceful habit, and their foliage presents a more light and feathery appearance than that of either the Spruces or the Firs, to both of which they are closely allied.

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). A well-known native of the northern states and among our most valued hardy conifers. It is a tree of the largest size, of a regular conical form, with long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground. The dark green foliage is remarkably pleasing, and the growth rapid in congenial soils. One of the best evergreens for ornamental hedge planting, as it holds its dark green color through the winter. It is better known in cultivation as *Abies Canadensis*, one of the most beautiful and useful of native evergreens. Found in hilly or rocky woods; very common northward.

var. macrophylla (Dwarf Hemlock). A variety of compact habit, with darker foliage.

var. pendula (Weeping Hemlock). A beautiful variety of distinct weeping habit, making a low, broad specimen. Very desirable.

BUXUS. Box

A small genus of evergreens, the several varieties ranging from a low bush to a medium-sized tree. They are natives of Europe and Asia and readily cultivated. No genera of shrubs admit of close pruning so readily as this. When trimmed into standard and pyramidal shapes, they are very effective and ornamental.

Buxus sempervirens (Common Tree Box). A very large shrub or small tree, with thick, leathery, dark shining green leaves. Naturally it is somewhat spreading in habit, but bears shearing with impunity. Both the species and its numerous varieties are of the greatest importance in gardening.

BUXUS sempervirens, var. aurea (Golden-leaved Box). A distinct variety, variegated with yellow markings.

var. myrtifolia (Myrtle-leaved Box). This very distinct variety is quite compact in growth and forms a dense, pyramidal shrub. The multiplicity of small, obovate leaves is very attractive. A useful garden plant.

var. sulfruticosa (Dwarf Box). This well-known and highly appreciated old-fashioned shrub is of the greatest importance for edging walks, etc., in symmetrical gardening, as no other species is so well adapted for that purpose.

DAPHNE Cneorum (Garland Flower). A spreading and somewhat trailing shrub, foliage dark green above, glaucous beneath. In April and May it produces pretty, pink, sweet-scented flowers, sometimes continuing throughout the summer.

EUONYMUS Japonicus (Japan Euonymus). This is usually a large shrub, especially adapted to the vicinity of the seacoast, and in sheltered spots inland. It has large, thick, leathery, shining foliage, and is an ornamental plant of much value.

HYPERICUM Moserianum (St. John's-wort). A beautiful evergreen trailing shrub, blooming all summer, with rich golden flowers resembling a single rose; hardy with slight protection.

ILEX Aquifolium (English Holly). Very pretty, but not so hardy as the American. Makes a beautiful small tree, which is very ornamental.

I. crenata (Japan Holly). A new and scarce evergreen shrub, with small glossy leaves. It is popular wherever known.

I. opaca (American Holly). Much admired for its bright glossy evergreen leaves and scarlet berries; its slow growth and difficulty in transplanting are the only obstacles in the way of its much more general use. This is the variety used as Christmas decoration.

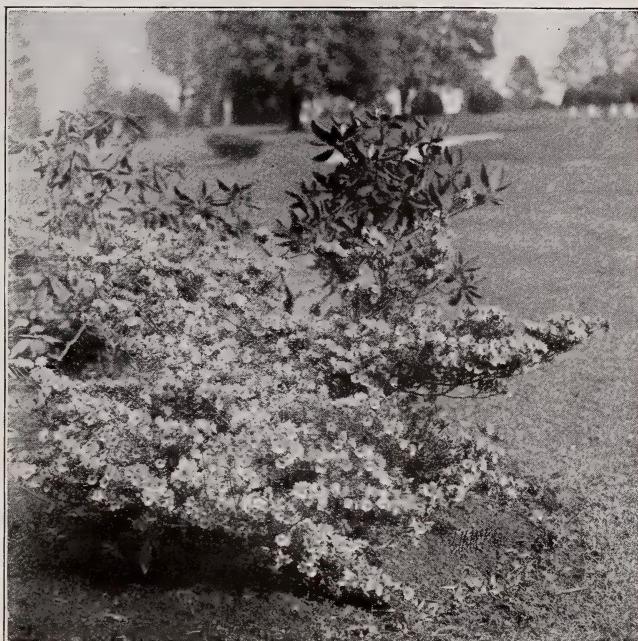
KALMIA. American Laurel

A small genus of North American evergreen shrubs, with leathery leaves and attractive flowers. They require moist, shaded localities and well-drained soil. One of the handsomest when grown in masses, and is perfectly hardy.

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). One of the most valuable shrubs for massing in woods and shady spots. It forms a medium-sized or large evergreen, with smooth, oval, bright green leaves. The pink and white flowers are borne in corymbs.

LEUCOTHOE Catesbeai (Andromeda). One of the most beautiful and desirable small evergreen shrubs with glossy green bark and leaves. The drooping racemes of small white flowers in early spring are beautiful.

MAHONIA Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A native species of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome deep bronze-green glossy foliage and neat habit render it very popular for decorative planting. It is very distinct and pleasing in appearance.



AZALEA AMOENA (See page 14)

RHODODENDRONS

This magnificent class of plants demands special notice. We cannot recommend them too highly; no fine grounds are complete without them. When planted and grouped with taste and judgment, their landscape effect is strikingly beautiful. They are not any more costly than other choice evergreen shrubs, and should be planted in bold clumps where they can have room for full development. The more select varieties, with flowers varying from creamy white to dark purple, and pure rose to deep, rich crimson, make a charming group for some choice spot in close proximity to the dwelling. The hardy Maximum and Catawbiense sorts, with their varieties, glorify the landscape where grand masses of color are required.

They thrive and flower freely in any soil free from lime or gravel. There can be no question, however, as to the superiority of fibrous loam; the topspit of an old pasture taken off to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches we have found best. The Rhododendron can be planted with safety any time during the year except midwinter. Mulching in the summer months is essential to their well-being. Year-old leaves make an excellent mulch. In recent years thousands and thousands of the native varieties, mostly Maximum, have been collected from mountainous regions and planted on private estates, it having been found that they would transplant with perfect ease.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. One of our most beautiful native varieties; leaves oval oblong, of a dark glossy green. The flowers, produced in early June, are lilac-purple, in good-sized heads. This variety is the parent of the numerous fine hybrid forms, of which we give the following list:

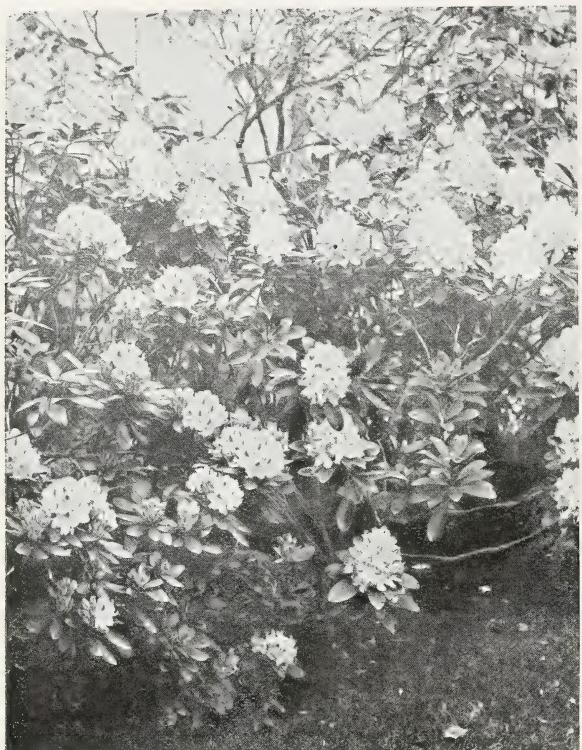
Album elegans. Blush white. Tall grower and fine truss.

Blandyanum. Bright crimson. Fine form, foliage and bloom.

B. W. Elliott. Fine rose. Good habit. Desirable.

Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson. Fine truss.

Chancellor. Purplish rose. Good foliage, habit and flowers.



RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE

EVERGREEN SHRUBS, continued

Rhododendron Catawbiense, continued

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet. Habit and foliage fine. Very reliable.

Delicatissimum. White, tinted with pink. Beautiful.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted with red. Hardy and reliable.

Gloriosum. Blush white. Large flower and foliage.

John Walter. Rich crimson. Fine form and habit.

Michael Waterer. Scarlet-crimson. Good color; fine form and habit.

Roseum elegans. An elegant bright rose color. Very popular and beautiful. In all respects one of the best.

R. maximum (Great Laurel). This is the hardy Rhododendron which blooms in mid-summer and makes the wooded hillsides and mountains of the eastern and New England states magnificent with white, blush and delicate pink flowers. Valuable for planting alone, in groups or interspersed among other shrubbery, or with the brighter colored hybrid Rhododendrons. Wild plants collected in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania can be furnished in car-load lots. Write for sizes, prices, etc.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). An evergreen shrub, with long, spiny-pointed leaves, producing in midsummer an immense panicle 4 to 6 feet in height, of large, ivory-white flowers. Beautiful and useful in shrubbery beds and borders, or for dry sandy positions where little else will thrive.

Deciduous Shrubs

The demand for this class of plants has increased wonderfully, and we have for several years given special attention to their culture. We have a very large stock of all sizes and varieties and are prepared to make special prices on large quantities.

Hardy flowering shrubs develop more quickly than any other class of plants, and are indispensable where a show is desired as quickly as possible. They should be kept in shape and size by frequent, but judicious pruning. Although none are perpetual bloomers, varieties can be selected that will give flowers throughout the summer, handsome colored foliage in autumn and berries lasting well into the winter, and, with some varieties, even to spring.

AMELANCHIER Botryapium (Juneberry). A dwarf shrub with glabrous foliage, bearing white flowers in late April, followed by edible, dark red berries.

AMORPHA fruticosa (Common False Indigo). A tall native shrub of very easy cultivation, blooming freely in June. The violet flowers are crowded in terminal spikes. Of rapid growth.

AMYGDALIS communis, var. *alba flore pleno* (Double White-flowering Almond). A beautiful shrub whose branches are covered in May with double white flowers.

var. *rubra flore pleno* (Double Pink-flowering Almond). Same as above, but flowers are pink.

AZALEAS

The Azalea is one of the most popular families of plants in cultivation. The following described species are hardy and flourish in ordinary garden culture, but do best in a protected spot, where they are partially shaded from the mid-day sun. They form very effective undergrowth among tall trees, or a fine border for large shrubbery or evergreen beds.

Azalea amoena. See Evergreen Shrubs.

A. arborescens (Tree Azalea). A fine, vigorous grower; flowers white or blush; blooms later than some others.

A. calendulacea (Flame Flower). A very desirable and showy species, with abundant bloom of various shades of yellow, buff, orange and crimson, remaining in flower several weeks.

A. mollis (Chinese Azalea). Of dwarf, bush-like habit, with light green leaves, somewhat larger than those of other Azaleas. The flowers are large and showy, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and appear in bunches on the ends of the shoots. The flowers are various shades of red and yellow; they bloom about the middle of May. Very effective when planted in masses along the edges of rhododendron beds, the dark green leaves of the rhododendrons making a strong background for the bright colors of the Azaleas.

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). Perhaps better known as the "Wood Honeysuckle." Does especially well in swampy places. Deep pink to reddish purple flowers in May.



BED OF AZALEA MOLLIS

Azalea Pontica (Ghent Azalea). The well-known "Ghent Azalea," existing in many colors. Hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It is largely used for planting in beds with rhododendrons, or with *Azalea mollis*.

A. vaseyi (Rhododendron Azalea). A rare species, recently found in the mountains of North Carolina. Flowers delicate pink; very pretty.

A. viscosa (White Azalea Honeysuckle). A charming summer bloomer; flowers mostly pure white; delightfully fragrant.

BACCHARIS halimifolia (Groundsel Shrub). The flower is a snow-white pappus which is very showy, covering the plant in September. A good plant for the seashore. Thrives best in sunny, well-drained situations.

BERBERIS. Barberry

One of the most useful and ornamental species of shrubs, highly valued for flower, fruit, fall-colored foliage and hedge work.

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). A dwarf, spreading Japanese species of rounded growth, with small, compact foliage. Late in May the yellow flowers appear, followed by a profusion of berries, which hold their deep scarlet color all winter. The foliage also colors brilliantly in autumn. Very desirable as an ornamental hedge, for planting in masses, or for edging evergreen or shrubbery beds. This beautiful variety is becoming more popular every year.

Berberis vulgaris (Common Barberry). Has pretty yellow flowers, is of erect growth, and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The purplish red berries completely cover the plant nearly all winter.

var. purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). Retains the dark purple color of its foliage throughout the summer.

CALICARPA purpurea (French Mulberry). Bears light purple flowers in May, followed by beautiful violet-purple berries in fall.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Carolina Allspice). Known as the Sweet Shrub, from the agreeable odor of its wood; has double, chocolate-colored flowers.

CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). Hardy, tall-growing, not unlike a laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). Half herbaceous in this climate, as it tends to winter-kill; but as the root is hardy, and as the flowers always appear on the young shoots, it blooms every fall. Flowers are a rich shade of lavender or pale blue.



BERBERIS THUNBERGII

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button-bush). An interesting midsummer bloomer, that prefers a moist place; the small, whitish flowers are clustered in little balls 1 inch in diameter.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe Tree). One of the most ornamental of shrubs, producing racemes of fringe-like white flowers.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant, yellowish white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees.

CORCHORUS Japonicus (Kerria). A fine old shrub of spreading habit; double yellow blossoms.

CORNUS alba; syn., **C. stolonifera** (Red-twiggled Dogwood). Bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots turn deep red. Very ornamental.

C. alternifolia (Blue Dogwood). An extremely pretty, large shrub, with white flowers, followed by deep blue berries.

CORNUS florida. See Deciduous Trees.

C. Mas (Cornelian Cherry). Bears a profusion of small, yellow flowers very early in spring. They are followed by bright red, cherry-like berries.

C. sanguinea (Red-branched Dogwood). Conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red.

var. variegata. Like the preceding, but with variegated foliage.

var. Spaethi (Golden Dogwood). A new variety; foliage broadly margined with bright yellow.

C. sericea (Silky Dogwood). Red-stemmed; a late bloomer; has corymbs of white flowers later in June, and blue berries in October.

CORYLUS Avellana, var. **atropurpurea** (Purple-leaved Filbert). Conspicuous; has large dark purple leaves.

COTONEASTER buxifolia (Box-leaved Cotoneaster). A small shrub from northern India, with small leaves and scarlet berries.

C. microphylla (Small-leaved Cotoneaster). Leaves dark green; fine for covering walls, etc.

CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince). The large, brilliant flowers are among the first spring blossoms, and appear in great profusion, covering every branch.

DESMODIUM Japonicum (Podocarpum). This is really herbaceous, but it pushes from the base so shrub-like that it is generally classed with shrubs; flowers white, in September.

D. penduliflorum. Of the same character as the last, but bearing sprays of rose-colored flowers a few days earlier.

DEUTZIA

The hardiness, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render this Japanese genus deservedly popular.

Deutzia crenata, var. **candidissima** (Double White Deutzia). A vigorous, graceful grower, with double white flowers. June.

var. rosea plena (Double Pink Deutzia). A strong grower. Flowers tinted with rosy white.

var. Pride of Rochester. A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. crenata*; flowers pink in bud, but white when fully expanded.

Deutzia gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia). A low bush, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful; one of the most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

var. rosea. A very fine bloomer; flowers clear rose; new and attractive.

D. Lemoinei. A hybrid form resembling *D. gracilis*, but more vigorous in growth and with larger flowers.

DIERVILLA. See Weigela.

ELAEAGNUS longipes (Japanese Silver Thorn). Has small, yellowish white flowers, followed by edible, amber-colored berries, somewhat larger than currants.

E. parvifolia. Ordinarily called "Silver Thorn," although the name applies to all the species. Bears yellow flowers in great profusion.

EUONYMUS alatus (Winged, or Corky Bark Euonymus). The branches are singularly covered with corky ridges. Autumn coloring of foliage is fine.

E. Americana (Strawberry Bush). A slender grower of dense habit. Foliage is light green; flowers reddish green, appearing in June. Fruits crimson-pink and very showy.

E. Europaeus (European Burning Bush). This forms a small tree at maturity, and is one of the old-fashioned species still in demand. Its specially attractive feature is the rich crop of crimson fruit in autumn, from which the well-known common name is derived. It is especially valuable for planting under trees and in dry, shady places where other varieties will not thrive. The fruit is darker and more showy than the Americana.

EXOCORDA grandiflora (Pearl Flower). A remarkably conspicuous and beautiful shrub when covered with its multitude of snow-white flowers in May, which are larger than those of any of its near congeners, the spireas.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

A very valuable family. The first shrub to bloom in the spring. Flowers yellow, drooping, covering the entire stem before the foliage appears.

Forsythia Fortunei. Of upright growth, broad, deep, dark green foliage and bright yellow flowers early in April.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Somewhat pendulous in habit.

F. viridissima. Of stiffer, more bush-like growth. Very profuse and attractive.

HAMAMELIS Virginiana (Witch Hazel). Yellow flowers late in autumn just as leaves are about to fall. Foliage very attractive when turning.

HIBISCUS Syriacus (Althea, or Rose of Sharon). An exceedingly cheerful and one of the most popular shrubs, with a profusion of white, rose and purple flowers during the summer and autumn months.

var. Boule de Feu. Single, violet-red flowers.

var. bicolor. Double; white, red stripes.

var. Jeanne d'Arc. Double; pure white.

var. totus albus. Single; pure white.

var. variegatus. Double; purple. Variegated foliage.

HYPERICUM aureum (St. John's-wort). Bears fine, large, yellow flowers in midsummer.

H. Kalmianum. A dwarf form; flowers smaller.

HYDRANGEAS

The native species are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine large leaves, generally of a light green color, and elegant large flowers which hold longer than any other flower in cultivation. Perfectly hardy. The recent introductions from Japan and China are particularly interesting and valuable. *H. paniculata grandiflora* is remarkable in foliage and flower, and, being perfectly hardy, is a great acquisition. Other Japanese varieties, like *H. Hortensia* and *H. Hortensia rosea*, require protection in winter. These should be grown in pots and boxes, wintered in the cellar and in summer placed along walks, under the shade of trees. *H. Otaksa* is a marvel in its way, and adapted for this purpose, and the one used mostly for forcing.

Hydrangea paniculata. Single; commonly known as the type. Very conspicuous and beautiful. Should be better known and used more freely.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Undoubtedly the most popular. Perfectly hardy; flowers turn from pure white to pink and orange with age and finally to brown when frosted.

H. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea).

ILEX verticillata (Black Alder, Winterberry). A deciduous shrub that is covered with scarlet berries hanging on late into the winter.

ITEA Virginica. A pretty native shrub bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-June. In the fall the foliage changes to rich crimson.

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Yellow Jasmine). A slender shrub, needing support of a trellis or wall; its small yellow flowers open during the first mild days of spring. Old-fashioned and popular.

J. officinale (Hardy White Jasmine). A more tender species, needing a sheltered position; a summer bloomer; flowers white and fragrant.

KERRIA. See *Cochrorus*.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

Widely known for its extensive use as a hedge plant. Bears shearing to any extent, and can be trimmed to any form; is almost an evergreen; compact and regular; grows freely in all soils, and does not require any special treatment.

Ligustrum Ibota (Japan Privet). This Japan species, recently introduced, is found to be more hardy and better suited for some localities than the California Privet. It is very vigorous, has distinct, deep green leaves and numerous racemes of pure white, fragrant flowers. Excellent for hedging purposes and forms a beautiful specimen plant. The bluish black berries are very attractive.

var. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). A new variety with branches spreading almost horizontally, forming a low, dense shrub.

L. medium. An erect shrub, with spreading branches and narrow, light green foliage.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Has fine foliage, vigorous growth and excellent habit. Succeeds in almost any situation, and is a very popular hedge plant. Special prices.

L. vulgare (Common Privet). Shining green leaves and spikes of white flowers. Valuable for massing and hedges, but not so large as the California Privet.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

A very desirable free-blooming class of shrubs, of erect habit and easy cultivation. They are in demand not merely on account of their pretty flowers, but also for the attractive fruit so plentifully produced in autumn.

Lonicera fragrantissima. Greatly valued for its sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear very early in spring.

L. Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A white-flowered variety, very decorative with its bright red fruit in latter part of summer.

L. Ruprechtiana. A tall, rapid grower. Fruit orange-red.

L. Standishi (Standish's Honeysuckle). An early bloomer; similar to *L. Morrowi*.

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). An old and popular variety, with rose-colored flowers.

var. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle).

var. grandiflora. Has much larger pink flowers than the type, and is more compact in growth.

MYRICA cerifera (Wax Myrtle). A small, native shrub, nearly evergreen; excellent for covering sandy or gravelly banks, and for seashore. It has an agreeable and aromatic odor.

M. Gale (Sweet Gale). Similar to above. Fragrant.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Mock Orange). A prime favorite with planters because of its sprays of sweet-scented white flowers, in early June.

var. aurea (Golden-leaved Mock Orange). A dwarf, compact shrub, with bright yellow foliage. Very effective as a foliage plant, and blooms freely when several years old.

P. Gordonianus (Gordon's Mock Orange). Vigorous grower, blooming later than the others.

P. grandiflorus. This species forms a tall bush, of slender, twiggy habit, with large flowers, later than *P. coronarius*, and not so fragrant; valuable for succession of bloom.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

PHOTINIA villosa. An upright shrub with large white flowers in June; fruit bright scarlet and very attractive. Prefers sunny situations.

POTENTILLA fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil). A useful shrub, bearing golden yellow flowers from July through summer.

PRUNUS Pissardi. See Deciduous Trees.

P. triloba. See Deciduous Trees.

PYRUS arbutifolia (Chokeberry). A vigorous, densely branched shrub with good foliage. In May it is covered with clusters of delicate white flowers, and the red fruits that follow hang in showy clusters throughout the winter. The foliage colors in autumn to shades of red and crimson.

P. Japonica. See Cydonia.

RHAMNUS Caroliniana (Carolina Buckthorn). The small white flowers make little display, but in the fall it is full of red berries; leaves lustrous green.

RIBES aureum (Yellow-flowering Currant). An early bloomer; small, bright yellow flowers, with pleasant spicy fragrance.

R. Gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). Crimson and yellow flowers, spicy fragrant.

R. sanguineum (Crimson-flowering Currant). Deep red flowers in early spring.

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia). A midsummer bloomer, with hairy branches and leaves; flowers bright rose-color, in loose clusters.

RUBUS crataegifolius. Of robust, erect habit; foliage changes to deep red in autumn; bright red fruit in July.

ROSA. Rose

The following species of Roses are usually classed under shrubs, being frequently used in decorative plantings with other shrubs.

Rosa, Crimson Rambler. See Roses.



JAPAN SNOWBALL (*Viburnum plicatum*). See page 22

RHAMNUS cathartica (Common Buckthorn). A very useful hedge plant.

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides (White Kerria). A handsome shrub with good foliage and snowy white flowers in late May, followed by showy black berries. A very valuable addition.

RHUS aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). Of spreading growth, bearing heads of greenish yellow flowers. In autumn the foliage changes from green to scarlet. It will grow in poor soil, and is sometimes found in crevices of rocks, completely covering them. The orange-red berries are ripe in June.

R. copallina (Shining Sumac). The lustrous green leaves change to rich crimson in autumn. It bears heads of greenish yellow flowers in August, which are very ornamental.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree). A low, shrubby tree, covered in midsummer with large clusters of feathery flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke in mist; singular and very pretty.

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumac). Deeply cut, fern-like leaves, changing in autumn to deep red. Fine.

R. lucida (Wild Rose). A low bush, handsome in summer with its shining foliage and bright pink single flowers, and in winter with its reddish brown stems and plump red fruit.

R. rugosa. From Japan. A plant of more than ordinary attractions at all seasons of the year,—in summer with its shining green, crinkled leaves and numerous waxy flowers which bloom continually all summer; in autumn with its abundance of large, bright red hips (see front cover) and beautifully colored foliage, and in winter with its thorny stems. The foliage is thick, shiny and free from mildew attacks. It thrives well in any soil and in the salt spray near the ocean. Its future is assured.

var. alba. Similar to above, with white flowers.

R. rubiginosa (Eglantine, Sweetbrier). Valued for the delightful aromatic fragrance of its foliage.

R. rubrifolia. Effective by its reddish foliage and bark.

R. setigera (Prairie Rose). A valuable climber with pink, single flowers. Fine for planting in shrubberies, natural hedge-rows, or to brighten swampy thickets. Flowers later than others, in July.

R. Wichuraiana. See Roses.

SAMBUCUS nigra, var. *aurea* (Golden Elder). Bright-colored leaves, distinct and permanent in summer; may be trained into compact form. Valuable for giving tone and color in contrast with other shrubs.

S. racemosa. Red-fruited. Of heavier growth, with white flowers.

SPIRAEA. Meadow Sweet

Probably the most extensive species of shrubs in cultivation. Exceedingly useful and popular, with a wide range of form, foliage and flower. Their hardiness, adaptability to all soils and the ease with which they can be transplanted, make them very desirable.

Spiraea arguta. One of the earliest, forming a mass of small white flowers in May. Similar to *S. Thunbergi*.

S. Billardi. Bears spikes of rosy pink flowers, from June through the summer. A good one.

S. Bumalda. Bears numerous flat heads of rosy pink flowers from June until the close of autumn.

var. Anthony Waterer. A new and improved variety of dwarf habit. Bears carmine flowers all summer.

S. callosa. Flowers pink, in large, flat heads. It blooms in early July and continues for several weeks.

var. alba. Of dwarf growth; flowers white.

var. superba. Pinkish white flowers in late June; growth dwarf.

S. opulifolia. The strongest grower of this class and one of the most useful. Its growth is extremely rapid; branches upright, though drooping when loaded with umbels of white flowers in June. The foliage is light green. An excellent sort for backing shrubberies or mass planting.

var. aurea. Like the preceding, but with golden foliage, which is exceedingly pretty in spring.

S. prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). The pretty double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes along the leafless stems, about May 1.

S. Reevesi. The beautiful clusters of white flowers appear about May 20. Very popular.

S. rotundifolia; syn., *bracteata*. A rapid grower. Pure white flowers in June.

S. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spirea). One of the choicest species in the entire collection, being one of the earliest and freest bloomers. A native of China, but introduced from Japan. A medium-sized bush, with numerous slender branches, narrow linear leaves, and a great profusion of small snow-white flowers. It succeeds well near the seacoast.

S. Van Houttei. Probably the most popular of the Spireas. It resembles Bridal Wreath, but is a little more graceful in habit of growth.

STAPHYLEA colchica (Bladder Nut). One of the finest early-flowering shrubs. Flowers white, disposed in clusters.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. A medium-sized shrub of very compact growth, with numerous slender branches densely clothed with leaves. The latter are deep green, very conspicuous and deeply cut. Flowers in clusters, small, greenish white.

STYRAX Japonica (Japan Silver Bell). An admirable shrub or small tree from Japan, symmetrical in habit and a profuse bloomer. Flowers white with yellow stamens.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus (Snowberry). An ornamental shrub, with rose-colored flowers in loose racemes in July and August, followed by white berries, which remain until late in the winter. Very valuable for its showy fruit. An excellent sort for planting in densely shaded places, under trees where little else will grow, and thrives in any soil.

S. vulgaris (Indian Currant, Coral Berry). A small native shrub, with dense clusters of pinkish flowers, succeeded by numerous purplish red, roundish berries. This is an excellent ornamental plant, especially when grown in groups or belts.

SYRINGA. Lilac

One of the most desirably popular shrubs known. Admirable for cut-flowers, being forced for use through the winter and early spring months. Within the last few years European nurserymen have developed a host of new varieties of this old garden favorite, some of which are very fine, but we do not think the old standard *Syringa vulgaris* has lost any of its popularity.



SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI

Syringa Japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac). A vigorous grower, that forms a medium-sized tree, and blooms in loose, spreading clusters of creamy white flowers.

S. Josikaea. A fine late bloomer, with bluish flowers, less fragrant than some others.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac). Of slender growth, profuse blooming; flowers light purple, in open heads, completely covering the bush.

var. alba. Has whitish lilac flowers.

S. villosa. From Japan. Large full panicles of fragrant white flowers and purplish red or rose-colored buds. Plants flower young and profusely, two or three weeks later than other Lilacs.

S. vulgaris. This and its varieties are the true old garden Lilacs. Flowers purple, in early May.

var. alba. Flowers white.

var. Charles X. A very fine variety that blooms freely in large clusters of reddish purple flowers.

var. Frau Bertha Dammann. New, and one of the best white Lilacs.

var. Ludwig Spaeth. A new hybrid form introduced from Germany. The flowers and clusters are very large, fine and dark in color.

var. Marie Legraye. Large panicles of single white flowers. Valuable for forcing.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Syringa vulgaris, var. **President Grey**. A beautiful new variety, with large double flowers in clusters 10 inches long and blue in color.

var. **Rubra de Marley**. A very free bloomer; flowers reddish purple; one of the best varieties for winter forcing.

TAMARIX Africana; syn., **parviflora**. A strong-growing shrub, with brown bark and slender branches, bearing in April and May bright pink flowers in slender racemes. The flowers are produced on last year's branches.

T. Gallica. A strong shrub, with slender, spreading branches, bluish green foliage and racemes of rosy white flowers from May until July.

T. Indica. A robust, rapid-growing variety.

VIBURNUM. Arrow-wood, Snowball

Another very popular class of shrubs. In addition to the various Snowballs, our native species are all worthy of extensive use, the clean healthy foliage alone recommending them to notice. In some of the varieties the fall coloring of the foliage is magnificent, and the fruit very showy.

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple-leaved Arrow-wood). A native variety, medium-sized. The cymes of white flowers are conspicuous and handsome.

V. cassinoides (White Rod). An upright shrub, with oblong leaves of dull green. Flowers yellowish white, followed by fruit which changes from green to red and black. A good shrub for borders.

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). An upright shrub, with handsome glossy green foliage. Good in moist places. Fruit bluish black when ripe.

V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree, or Hobble Bush). Has soft wrinkled leaves and dark red fruit. Valuable.

V. Lentago (Sheep-berry). A strong-growing shrub, with slender branches and light green, glossy foliage. The flowers in May and June are creamy white and very fragrant, and the fruit bluish black.

Viburnum macrocephalum sterile (Chinese Snowball). Flowers large, resembling Hydrangeas. Very fine.

V. molle (Soft-leaved Arrow-wood). A native shrub of large size, with densely pubescent ovate leaves, and cymes of pure white flowers, succeeded by clusters of blue fruit. Valuable.

V. Opulus (High-bush Cranberry). The crimson fruit of this bush resembles in size, shape, color and taste the edible cranberry, and is very ornamental as it hangs in clusters among the branches.

var. **sterilis** (Common Snowball). The old-fashioned Snowball, but does not bear fruit.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). One of the choicest and most popular shrubs, with no objectionable features. The foliage is fine in summer and gorgeous in autumn, and its balls of pure white sterile flowers are borne in great profusion. Flowers more compact than in the common variety.

var. **tomentosum** (Single Japan Snowball). A desirable shrub of good compact form, with good foliage which colors up with fine effect in autumn. An excellent shrub for quick effect in large plantations.

V. prunifolium (Black Haw). A vigorous-growing shrub, with stout branches and handsome dark green, shining foliage. The flowers in April and June are pure white, borne in broad cymes and are followed by oval, dark blue fruit.

WEIGELA

This genus is frequently and correctly called Diervilla, but as the cultivated varieties are much mixed and confused by hybridization, they are here listed under the names by which they are best known in garden culture. All are beautiful, free bloomers, commencing early and continuing through the summer.

Weigela amabilis. A good grower and prolific bloomer. Flowers deep rose.

W. aurea variegata (Variegated Weigela). A neat, dwarf shrub with clearly defined variegation of green, yellow and pink in its leaves; flowers delicate pink and rose. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

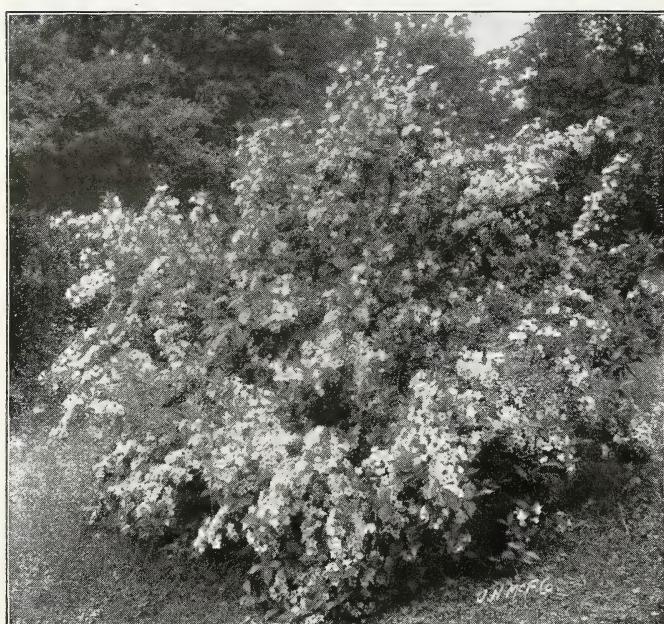
W. candida. Strong grower, with white flowers.

W. Eva Rathke. Moderate grower, very free and continuous bloomer; deep carmine-red flowers borne in large clusters. One of the best.

W. floribunda. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers small, brownish crimson in bud and opening bright crimson.

W. rosea. This highly meritorious shrub was the first of the Weigela group to be introduced into this country, and it remains as valuable a species for lawn and garden decoration as we possess. Its handsome rose-colored flowers are produced with remarkable freedom. Entirely hardy and of compact growth.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. A rare and beautiful shrub from Central China. In April or May it is literally covered with long racemes of white flowers. It flowers very young.



WEIGELA ROSEA

Ornamental and Berried Plants

In selecting shrubs for the home grounds, the greatest stress is generally laid on their flowering qualities. Too much importance cannot be attached to the selection of varieties with bright-colored berries following their bloom. Nothing could be more attractive than a bed composed entirely of berry-bearing shrubs, with a specimen dogwood in the center, or a group in a corner with the dogwood as a background. The possibilities of the berried varieties can easily be appreciated when we realize the great varieties of color obtainable, almost all shades from deep black-blue to pure white composing the list.

The Japanese Rose Rugosa on front cover shows the beautiful effect that can be obtained if we plant for ornamental berries. The list given below contains the most important varieties which we would consider valuable for their berries alone if they did not possess, in addition, their flowering or foliage effect. The common names of many are characteristic of their fruit, such as Strawberry Bush, Snowberry, Winterberry, Juneberry, Barberry, Chokeberry, etc.

AMELANCHIER. This family, commonly called the Juneberry, is covered in June with sweet, edible, dark red to purplish berries. They are of a dwarf nature and bear pretty racemes of white flowers in April and May.

BERBERIS. The Barberries are second to none for ornamental-berried shrubs. The Thunbergii variety is the best. The brilliant scarlet berries which follow the small yellow flowers hold on all winter, and the effect of these against the snow can easily be realized. The foliage in the fall is a magnificent sight, with its changing hues of gold and scarlet. We cannot recommend this Japanese introduction too highly. Its future is assured.

CALLICARPA. This name is derived from the Greek words meaning "beautiful fruit," and it was well named. The common name is French Mulberry, or Purple-fruited Mulberry. The violet- or purple-colored berries follow the August bloom and literally cover the branches. Should be in every collection of berried shrubs.

CELASTRUS scandens. This is commonly called Bittersweet. It is a climbing shrub, with glossy light green foliage, and is covered in the fall with a wealth of orange or scarlet berries. Do not fail to include this in your list; it is well worthy of a place.

CORNUS. The Dogwood family contains some valuable adjuncts to the berried list, exhibiting quite an assortment of color. *Cornus florida* is probably the leader. Its bright berry-like scarlet fruit in the autumn has to be seen to be appreciated. The Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus Mas*) also produces scarlet berries in the fall and is exceedingly attractive. *C. alternifolia* and *C. Sericea* are very valuable for their bluish berries, which follow the flowers. *C. sanguinea* for its beautiful black fruit, and, last but not least, the Native Red Osier, *C. stolonifera*, with its attractive white berries.

COTONEASTER. This beautiful useful shrub, with its excellent foliage and bright red fruit, which remains on the branches all winter, is one of the most important and deserves a prominent position.

ELAEAGNUS. The edible-fruited Oleaster (*Elaeagnus longipes*) must not be forgotten. Its profusion of bright red fruits, that are edible and pleasant to the taste, are exceedingly ornamental.

EUONYMUS. This family contains some choice additions, such as the Burning Bush (*E. atropurpureus*), the Strawberry Bush (*E. Americanus*), and the Spindle Tree, or European Burning Bush (*E. Europaeus*), being the most important and deserving special attention.

HIPPOPHAE. The chief beauty of this shrub is the peculiar foliage and the showy orange-colored fruits ripening in September.

ILEX. We all know the Holly. What would Christmas be without it? *Ilex opaca* (American Holly), with its bright red berries and glossy leaves, is the one so indispensable during the holidays. The winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), with its scarlet fruit hanging on late into the winter, when such ornaments are rare and most appreciated, is undoubtedly as valuable.

LARUS. *Laurus Benzoin*, or Spice Bush, is also highly valued for its red berries in the autumn, following the yellow flowers.

LIGUSTRUM. The Privet family gives us two valuable members to our berried list,—*L. Ibota*, with its bluish black, and *L. vulgare*, with its shining black berries. Both deserve a prominent position.

LONICERAS. The Bush Honeysuckles are undoubtedly one of the most important of our berry friends, and furnish us with seven or eight varieties, all of which bear orange-red, crimson or scarlet fruits. Morrowi, Ruprechtiana, Standishi, Tatarica, Tatarica alba, and Tatarica grandiflora are the most important.

PHOTINIA villosa. This valuable plant, with its fall fruits of bright scarlet, is very showy, and should not be forgotten.

PYRUS. The Chokeberries are especially attractive. The fruit of *P. arbutifolia* and *P. floribunda* hang in showy red clusters through the winter and the foliage is especially attractive in the autumn, while *P. floribunda nigra* (Black Chokeberry) produces glossy black berries.



BERRIES OF CORNUS SERICEA

ORNAMENTAL AND BERRIED PLANTS, continued

RHUS. The Sumacs will throw orange-red fruit which appears in midsummer and remains until late fall and are magnificent. The beautiful fall coloring of the foliage makes them doubly valuable.

RHAMNUS. The Buckthorn, with its dark green foliage and white flowers in June and July, followed by thorny black fruit, should not be overlooked.

ROSA. The cut on cover of Catalogue is *Rosa rugosa*, which we consider one of the most valuable in the collection, as we know of none with so many good quantities to recommend it. The red seed-pods or hips are exceedingly large and attractive. The dark, rich curled foliage, the large, fragrant semi-double flowers produced in profusion throughout the summer, all tend to make it one of the most valuable shrubs. *Rosa lucida*, with its shining foliage and bright pink, single flowers, and in winter with its reddish brown stems and plump red fruit, is another valuable variety.

SAMBUCUS. The Elder furnishes both red and black fruit, and is worthy of recognition.

SYMPHORICARPOS. The Snowberry, *S. racemosus*, is well known and equally important. It is particularly valued for its snow-white berries, which remain until late in the winter, and it should be one of the first to be chosen. The Coralberry, *S. vulgaris*, is of more compact growth. Its fruit is dark purplish and smaller than the snowberry, but hangs in thick clusters. Very valuable.

VIBURNUM. The native Viburnums are indispensable, and no collection can be complete without them. Their foliage is magnificent, they have a wealth of flowers and in the fall the showy berries are exceedingly brilliant. There are at least a dozen varieties which are valuable for their varied colored fruit. A full description of the varieties is given under Deciduous Shrubs.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Vines about the home supply the finishing touches of natural grace and beauty, which cannot be produced by any other means. They afford natural drapery for obscuring unsightly features and often heighten the charm of rock, precipice, tree trunk or ruin. We grow a stock of the most called for varieties in pots so they can be transplanted with the utmost safety at any season of the year.

ACTINIDIA polygama. A strong-growing Japanese vine, with rather large leaves, and bearing white, purple-centered flowers.

AKEBIA quinata. A rapid-growing, beautiful vine, with five-fingered leaves and plum-colored, sweet-scented flowers late in April.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, American Ivy). One of the finest vines; will climb rapidly to the top of the highest tree or wall. The brilliant autumnal tints are the glory of many a landscape, the beautiful olive-green leaves changing to brilliant scarlet.

var. Engelmanni. Similar to *A. quinquefolia*, but of somewhat more clinging habit, and with smaller, denser foliage. Colors beautiful in the fall.

A. tricuspidata; syn., *Veitchii* (Japan, or Boston Ivy). The now famous Japan or Boston Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface, and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed

AMPELOPSIS tricuspidata, continued

for beauty. The plants when young should have a winter protection, but when well established no vine cares for itself equal to this superb variety.

ARISTOLOCHIA macrophylla; syn., *A. Siphon* (Dutchman's Pipe). A strong grower, with large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped flowers.

BIGNONIA grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). A strong, rapid grower, of rather bushy habit, and bearing large flowers of brilliant orange-red. It blooms earlier than *B. radicans*.

B. radicans (Scarlet Trumpet Vine). A strong-growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch, and bearing clusters of large scarlet flowers in midsummer.

CELASTRUS scandens. Our native species known as Staff-vine, Bitter-sweet, etc. A vigorous, twining plant, most attractive when loaded with its orange and scarlet fruit, which hangs on nearly all winter. It is as much a shrub as a vine and is frequently planted as one.

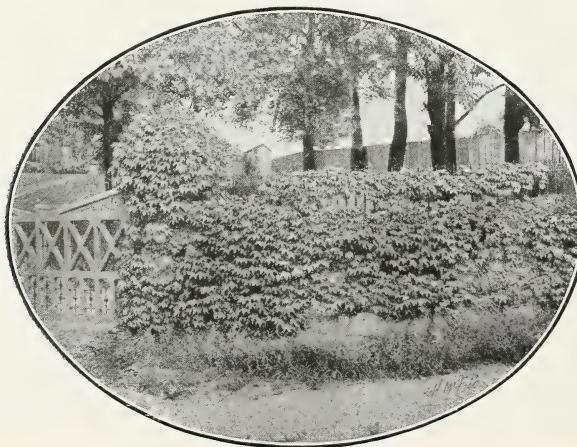
CLEMATIS. Unsurpassed for trellises, verandas, etc., where brilliancy of flower is appreciated. All require a good, rich, loamy soil, well mulched in winter.

C. Henryi. Single, white, large and showy flowers.

C. Jackmani. Rich violet-purple; very free bloomer; one of the best.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. A beautiful new variety; the nearest to a bright red or crimson of any large-flowering Clematis.

C. paniculata. An excellent vine of rapid growth, quickly covering arbors or trellises with handsome, glossy green foliage. Small white flowers, borne in long, slender clusters, cover the plant in a sheet of bloom late in summer, and are delightfully fragrant; following these the clouds of feathery gray seeds are almost as attractive as the flowers, until blown away by autumn winds after the leaves have fallen. Valuable and effective for any place where a vine is needed, or when tied to a stake and grown as a bush.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

EUONYMUS radicans. This is a self-climbing vine, slow-growing until it gets well started. It clings to walls as ivy does.

var. variegata. Very fine trailing vine with clinging tendrils. Handsome, compact; variegated, small leaves.

HEDERA Helix (English Ivy). Hardy here, and grows especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it gets no sun in winter. Desirable for covering graves. We always have a quantity of these in pots.

JASMINUM. See Deciduous Shrubs.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle). One of the best known and most important genera of plant life. They are either shrubs or climbing vines. The former are described under the heading of Deciduous Shrubs and Berried Plants; the latter we give below. We always have a quantity in pots for late transplanting.

L. Belgica (Monthly Honeysuckle). Flowers pink in bud, creamy when expanded.

L. brachypoda (Japanese Evergreen). Dense-growing; leaves shining, evergreen; blooms freely in June.

L. Japonica aurea reticulata (Golden Japan Honeysuckle). Leaves beautifully veined and variegated with yellow, with a tinge of red toward autumn; an elegant plant for bright foliage effect.

Lonicera Japonica Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Excellent where a rapid grower is wanted. The yellow flowers come late in June, continuing through summer and fall, and are very fragrant. One of the best for covering low walls, fences or embankments.

var. Chinensis (Pink Woodbine, Evergreen Honeysuckle). A choice and well-known soft, with purplish stems and leaves, holding its foliage all winter; flowers pink and white, delightfully fragrant.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Strong and rapid-growing, with showy scarlet flowers all summer.

PERIPLOCA Graeca (Silk Vine). A vigorous, high-growing climber, with narrow, pointed leaves and star-shaped, chocolate-colored flowers.

LYCIUM Chinense (Matrimony Vine). A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer, and heavily laden with beautiful scarlet berries in the fall.

VINCA minor (Periwinkle). A low, creeping plant valuable for covering graves, or the ground under trees and other shady places where grass will not grow.

WISTARIA Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). The favorite variety; produces pendulous clusters of violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed.

var. alba. Pure white flowers in clusters; similar in habit to above.

Choice Hardy Roses

In the following list we have endeavored to adhere closely to the above heading, giving only the choicest selection of the perfectly hardy varieties. Very great progress has been made within the last few years in rose culture, and a complete list of hardy and half-hardy varieties of the new and old species would easily fill a book.

Hardy Roses may be planted in the spring or fall, and should be severely cut back at the time of planting, and every spring thereafter. Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be cut back right after flowering, to insure new growth and increased bloom the same and following seasons. All Roses thrive best in soil carefully top-dressed with stable manure in the fall. All the varieties we have listed, being perfectly hardy, need little or no winter protection unless they are in an extremely cold and exposed position. The best protection is to cover the plants with dry leaves, kept in place by limbs of trees or evergreens, all of which should be removed early in the spring.

CLASS I

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

There can be no question as to the superior value of this group of Roses. They contain a list of splendid varieties abounding in elegantly formed, perfectly shaped and deliciously fragrant flowers, varying in color from gorgeous deep velvety crimson to delicate rose and silvery white. They are well adapted by their hardy qualities for making permanent beds of rich and gorgeous spring and fall blooms and produce a fine effect when commingled with other low-growing shrubbery in borders of lawns or gardens.

Alfred Colomb. Bright fiery red; large, full and globular; very effective; superb.

Anne de Diesbach. Clear rose, fine color; large and showy.

Baron de Bonstetten. Dark crimson-red, like Monsieur Boncenne, but larger, fuller and of more vigorous growth.

Baroness Rothschild. Large light pink flowers, with foliage close beneath.

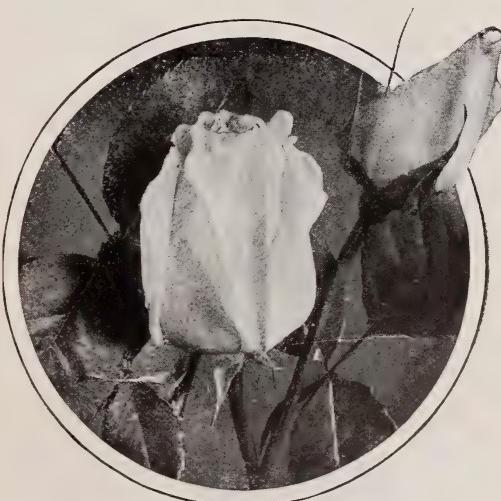
Capt. Christy. A very beautiful flesh-colored rose.

Coquette des Alpes. Flowers large, full, finely formed; pure white; very hardy and beautiful.

Caroline de Sansal. Large, flat, flesh-colored flowers. Very hardy.

Earl of Dufferin. Flowers large, full, finely formed; deep velvety crimson shaded with maroon.

Frau Karl Druschki. Flowers very large, beautiful pure silvery white, with very deep bud. This is the best white hybrid perpetual yet introduced and one of the best novelties of recent years.



COQUETTE DES ALPES

CHOICE HARDY ROSES, continued

Fisher Holmes. Flowers extra large, full, very sweet; dark, rich scarlet, shaded with crimson.

Géant des Batailles. Brilliant crimson; large and very double.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant red; large and double; very popular.

John Hopper. Rose, crimson center; large, full and good.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry red; large and full; superb.

Mabel Morrison. White, sometimes tinged with blush; similar to Baroness Rothschild.

Mad. Charles Wood. Scarlet, shaded to rose; large and full.

Mad. Victor Verdier. Rich bright cherry; very large and full, and fine form; blooms in clusters; elegant Rose.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Large; silvery pink.

Magna Charta. Flowers extra large, full, double; clear rose-red, flushed with crimson.

Margaret Dickson. The most beautiful white Rose grown. The buds are large, globular and especially handsome.

Marshall P. Wilder. Flowers large, full; bright crimson, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant.

Monsieur Boncenne. Violet-crimson, richly shaded; large and full.

Mrs. John Laing. Flowers large, of elegant shape; soft, delicate pink, with satin luster.

Paul Neyron. Flowers very large; deep, clear rose, growth strong; bloom free.

Perle des Blanches. Double white, slightly tinted with flesh-color.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Crimson-maroon; rich and velvety; extra.

Persian Yellow. Flowers double and full; deep golden yellow; a free bloomer; the finest hardy yellow Rose grown.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers extra large; rich crimson, flamed with scarlet. One of the best.



BABY RAMBLER ROSE

CLASS II

HARDY, EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

Under this heading we have placed all the hardy varieties that flower freely throughout the season. This is a very desirable class and when intermingled with Hybrid Perpetuals, a choice selection is assured.

Captain Christy. A very beautiful flesh-colored Rose.

Clothilde Soupert. Rose and white; variable, sometimes violet-rose and red centers; large and full.

Duchesse de Brabant. Rosy pink, edged with silver; large; semi-double; fine; fragrant.

Fisher Holmes. Flowers extra large, full, very sweet; dark rich scarlet, shaded with crimson.

Gloire de Dijon. Yellow, shaded with salmon; very large and full; a superb Rose.

Gruss an Teplitz. Color scarlet, shaded to velvety crimson, very fragrant; a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage, especially valuable as a bedding Rose.

Hermosa. Bright rose, flat form, very double; a constant bloomer and quite hardy.

Kaisserin Augusta Victoria. Delicate creamy white; free-blooming; quite hardy.

La France. Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer, very sweet and cannot be surpassed in delicacy of color.

Mad. Caroline Testout. Flowers large and double; color clear bright rose, very sweet, resembling La France, but of a more sturdy habit; very free-flowering; one of the best Roses.

Maman Cochet. Flowers large, full, clear carmine-rose, shaded with salmon-yellow. Plant very vigorous and free-flowering.

Safrano. Saffron and apricot-yellow; large, semi-double, fine bud.

Souvenir de Malmaison. Flesh shaded with fawn, flat, full; very fine foliage; one of the best.

White Maman Cochet. A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

BABY RAMBLER

The New Dwarf Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler (Mad. Norbert Levavasseur). This new introduction has produced quite a sensation in both Europe and America and promises to fulfil the claims made for it. It blooms every day of the year indoors and all summer outdoors; perfectly hardy and undoubtedly a valuable addition.

CLASS III

CLIMBING ROSES

While this class is not so extensive as the former two, it is equally well known and none the less important. The following varieties we consider indispensable:

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white, double. A strong grower, very hardy and one of the best.

Crimson Rambler. This wonderful Rose has been thoroughly tried in all situations and has proved to be all that could be claimed for a new introduction, having far surpassed all that was hoped for it. As a climbing or running Rose it has no equal. The foliage is rich dark green, the growth rapid, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson double flowers, which remain for a long time.

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid new Climbing Rose. In foliage and habit of growth it is remarkably like Crimson Rambler. Flowers good size for this class, borne in clusters; clear shell-pink and fragrant.

Pink Rambler. Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, except in color of flowers, which is a brilliant light carmine.

Philadelphia Rambler. An improvement on the famous Crimson Rambler, the flowers being larger, much more double and of a light crimson color.

White Rambler. It is a strong, rampant grower, producing large clusters of small, double white flowers in great profusion. Very desirable.

Yellow Rambler. A promising new Yellow Rambler. Flowers clear yellow, borne in clusters. A strong, rapid grower.

CLASS IV WICHURAIANA, or MEMORIAL ROSE

A trailing species from Japan. The flowers, which appear in July and continue through the season, are very sweet. This is an excellent sort for cemetery planting or for covering embankments, as it clings closely to the ground; thrives well in sun or shade.

Manda's Triumph. Large double white flowers.

Universal Favorite. Large double pink flowers.

South Orange Perfection. Soft blush pink and a profuse bloomer.

Pink Roamer. Single bright pink flowers with white center.

Rosa Wichuraiana. Showy clusters of white blossoms.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants and Grasses

We are pleased to note that plants of this useful and interesting class are again becoming very popular, and that their merits will no longer be overlooked. The awakening of correct taste in gardening and love of floriculture has probably been brought about by the wide dissemination over the country of our leading magazines, and by the increased facilities offered by educational institutions for the study of botany and horticulture generally. The great body of herbaceous plants thrive in any ordinary garden soil. There is no greater satisfaction to one who really loves his garden than to watch some last year's favorite come up in its accustomed place when spring approaches. We offer in the following list only the very best varieties, which have been thoroughly tested. The average height is given as a guide in planting.

ALYSSUM saxatile. Bright yellow flowers in early spring. 12 inches.

ANEMONE Japonica (Japan Anemone). Rose-colored flowers, 2 inches across, in autumn. 2 to 3 feet.
var. alba. Same as above, with white flowers.

AQUILEGIA. The Columbines are old favorites. There are about ten good varieties. 2 feet.

ARUNDO Donax. A handsome reed, growing from 8 to 10 feet high. Its attractive foliage renders it very effective on lawns.

ASTER. The hardy varieties consist of about ten good varieties. 2 to 4 feet.

ASTILBE Japonica. June; white. A very useful border plant; the foliage is dark green and handsome, and the flower-spikes are very showy. This is the sort so much used for forcing at Easter. 1½ feet.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. The queen of fall flowers. The Pompon or hardy Chrysanthemums are becoming more popular every year. We can supply over fifty varieties. List on application. September to November. 2 to 2½ feet.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. Tubular bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender-blue. August to September. 2 to 3 feet.

CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). Europe and the Alleghany mountains. A universal favorite, with graceful racemes of small, white, bell-shaped, charmingly fragrant flowers, set off by ample dark green leaves. Give a partly shaded place, made rich with well-rotted manure, and the flowers and leaves will be enough finer to amply repay the trouble. May and June. 6 to 10 inches.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Free-blooming; clear golden yellow flowers. June to October. 2 feet.

DELPHINIUM. One of our most showy and useful plants, possessing almost every requisite for the adornment of the garden; produces splendid spikes of flowers in profusion throughout the summer. If sown early they bloom the first year from seed. There are about six good varieties. 2 to 4 feet.

DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). Too well known to require description. The plants we offer have been grown from a choice strain; mixed colors. May to July. 1½ feet.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). These are among the most satisfactory of the summer-flowering hardy perennials, succeeding under almost all conditions, and with but trifling attention will give a wealth of flowers during June and July. They are used extensively with good effect for naturalizing in shrubberies and other shady situations. 3 feet.

ERIANTHUS Ravennae (Ravenna Grass). The foliage forms graceful clumps, 3 to 4 feet high, from which arise numerous tall stems, with long spikes of plump flowers, very showy in autumn. Not so brilliant as the tender and uncertain Pampas grass, but a perfectly hardy substitute. 9 to 12 feet.

EULALIA gracillima. A remarkably graceful and delicate new form, with long, narrow, curving foliage; bright green, with a distinct whitish midrib.

E. Japonica. Green foliage; growth strong; fine for groups.

var. variegata. Japan. The firm yet graceful foliage is banded distinctly with white in as great a variety of stripes as the well-known "Ribbon-grass." The flower-stems, which appear late in the season, are surmounted by a purplish panicle with branches which are at first straight. When cut and dried, each branch of the panicle curves, the flowers display their silky hairs, and the cluster assumes the form of a "Prince of Wales' Feather," and is very beautiful. One of the most ornamental grasses in cultivation, and useful for winter grass bouquets. 4 to 6 feet.

var. zebrina. Japan. This differs from the variegated Eulalia in having the variegation of its leaves running crosswise. A well-established plant is curious and effective. Flowers the same as in the other. 4 to 6 feet.

HEMEROCALLIS fulva (Day Lily). Orange flowers in large clusters. Most effective when grown in large clumps in the border or in front of shrubbery. July. 2 feet.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND GRASSES, continued

HIBISCUS Moscheutos (Rose Mallow). One of the largest and showiest of herbaceous plants. Flowers late, bell-shaped, 6 to 9 inches in diameter, borne in great profusion from August to October. Red, rose, white and purple. 3 to 5 feet.

HOLLYHOCKS. Superb collections of the finest double varieties and most brilliant colors.

IBERIS (Candytuft). Evergreen foliage, with numerous beautiful heads of white flowers.

IRIS Kaempferi. This beautiful Japanese species is the finest of all the hardy Irises. Flowers extra large, 6 to 10 inches in diameter; in various tints of purple, lavender and blue, illuminated with yellow and straw-color. We have a splendid assortment of about twenty-five varieties.

I. Germanica Showy, broad-leaved Iris. Hardy and fine. Strong-flowering roots.

LAVANDULA vera. The true, sweet Lavender; fragrant, blue flowers in July and August. 18 inches.

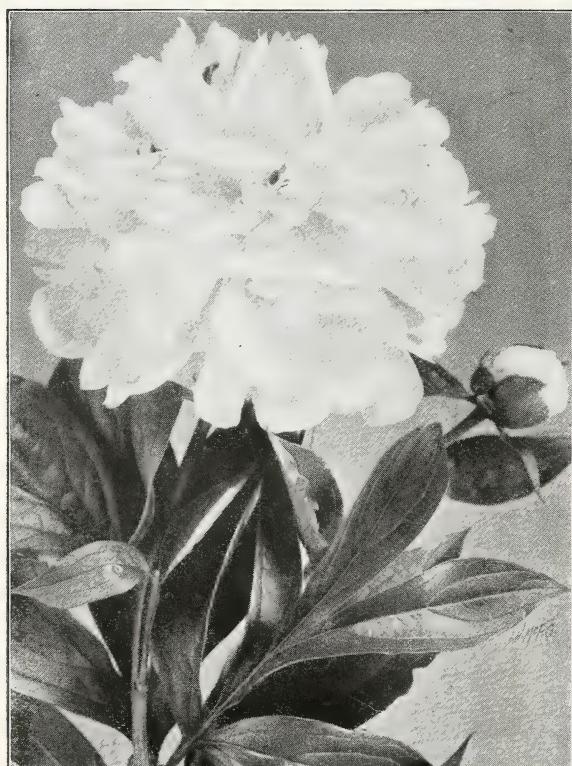
LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Rich fiery cardinal flowers; strong plants often producing 10 to 18 spikes, 12 to 24 inches long. 2 to 3 feet.

MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). Flowers bright scarlet, produced in spikes. 2 to 3 feet.

PAPAVER orientale (Oriental Poppy). June. Orange-scarlet. A magnificent variety. 2 feet.

PAEONIA

The demand for the improved varieties of this "King of Herbaceous Perennials" has been enormous these last few years. Many of the choicest varieties



PÆONIA FESTIVA MAXIMA

are nearly and some entirely exhausted. In brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom they almost equal the rose. It requires great vigilance and care to grow roses, but the Peony, when once planted, needs no further care, is perfectly hardy, and each succeeding year adds to its size and beauty. The vigorous habit, strong growth, freedom from disease and insects, also add greatly to its value. No other flower is better adapted for large, showy bouquets, as they are large and gorgeous and the foliage varies from a light silvery green to a deep green color.

A large bed of mixed varieties and colors makes a grand show, as a choice selection will form a succession of bloom for almost two months. Our collection includes the best varieties, which follow:

Agida. Rich, dark red.

Baroness Rothschild. Rich pink.

Eclatante. Deep rose.

Festiva alba. Large pure white.

F. maxima. The finest and largest double white.

Hericartina. Soft rose, light center.

Humei (Carnea). Large rose, blush center.

Lady Bramwell. Silvery rose; fragrant.

La Coquette. Pink and salmon.

Lutea. Pale rose, yellow center.

Mad. Geisler. Purplish center,

Marie Lemoine. Ivory white "Carlott."

Modeste Guerin. Bright carmine.

Mons. Bellart. Rich purplish crimson.

Mons. Rouselon. Pink, salmon center.

Mons. Pallet. Pink, light center.

Plutarch (Kelway). Light crimson.

Pottsi. Purplish crimson.

Pulcherrima. Rose, yellow center.

Purpurea. Purplish crimson.

Reine des Flanders. Late rose.

Reevesiae. Deep rose, blush center.

Rubra triumphante. Rich crimson.

Rosea elegans. Soft rose, light center.

Rosea grandiflora. Large rose, center petals red.

Queen Victoria. White, yellow-tinted center.

PHLOX

The hardy Phloxes are, without doubt, the most important of all hardy perennials, and are now to be found in almost every garden. They succeed in almost any kind of soil or position, and flower from early summer until late in the fall; they also improve from year to year, and contain a range of brilliant colors not found in any other hardy plant. We offer about eighteen of the best varieties. List on application.

Phlox subulata rosea (Moss, or Mountain Pink).

An early spring-flowering type, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Large Bell-flower).

The largest of all the bell-flowers; buds, before opening, inflated like a balloon. Flower a shallow bell 2 inches or more across, deep blue. June to August. 12 to 18 inches.

PYRETHRUM (Feverfew). Of all hardy plants

suitable for cutting none are much more beautiful. They thrive in any good soil, but prefer it light, rich and well drained. The plants have excellent foliage, and the beautiful showy flowers are borne on long stems.

SEDMUM spectabile (Showy Stonecrop). Japan. Robust, forming large clumps, with glaucous leaves, and broad, rosy purple, showy clusters of flowers in September and October. Very fine. 12 to 18 inches.

SPIRAEA (Meadow Sweet). A noble variety growing from 3 to 5 feet high, producing in June and July long, feathery plumes, of white flowers.

STOKESIA cyanea (the Cornflower). The plant grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from early in July until late in October its handsome, lavender-blue, centaurea-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position. Not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size.

TRITOMA Pfitzeri (the Ever-blooming Flame Flower). The freest-flowering variety in cultivation, with spikes from 3 to 4½ feet high and heads of bloom over 12 inches long of rich orange-scarlet, shading to salmon-rose at edges, producing a grand effect.

T. uvaria grandiflora. There are several species and varieties in cultivation that are not sufficiently distinct to make more than one desirable; this is selected as the best of the tall-growing kinds. Flowers orange-scarlet, tipped with yellow. 3 to 4 feet.

VINCA (Periwinkle). See Vines.



PERENNIAL PHLOX (See page 28)

Choice Fruits

Where space will admit, no home grounds should be without some choice fruits. Their moderate first cost, and the little care required in their culture, bring them within the reach of all. We describe briefly the best of all hardy, large and small fruits. We will give the benefit of our experience in the selection of the best to plant in your vicinity. Our trees of bearing age are desirable for those who do not wish to wait long for fruit crops.

APPLES

Summer Varieties

Early Harvest. Of medium size; pale yellow; sub-acid; productive. Middle to end of August.

Red Astrachan. An excellent Russian variety; bright red; pleasant, acid. August.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; sweet, rich-flavored; valuable as a market variety. July to August.

Yellow Transparent. Of medium size; sprightly sub-acid; bears early in August.

Autumn Varieties

Duchess of Oldenburgh. A beautiful red-striped Apple, of good size and quality. September.

Fall Pippin. Of large size and delicious quality; skin yellow; vigorous. Esteemed everywhere. October to December.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; rich yellow; flesh juicy, tender, sweet. August.

Gravenstein. Very large, handsomely striped; quality best, juicy and rich; tree a strong and rapid grower. September.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; tender, subacid; tree vigorous and productive. September and October.

Smokehouse. Large, roundish; striped; good quality; a strong grower and productive; highly esteemed in Pennsylvania, where it is considerably cultivated. November and December.

Winter Varieties

Baldwin. Rather large, roundish, striped with red on yellow ground; mild, rich, subacid; vigorous grower, bears abundantly. November to March.

Fallawater. A very large and handsome, well-marked Apple, from Pennsylvania; quality good. Tree vigorous; bears young and abundantly. November to March.

Grimes' Golden. Of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown Pippin. Medium to large; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large, round, beautiful yellow and red; tender, juicy and delicious; strong-growing and productive. November to January.

King of Tompkins County. Very large; yellow, striped with red; tender, rich and agreeable. December to April.

Northern Spy. Large, striped with red; very tender, juicy and fine-flavored; one of the best long-keeping Apples. January to April.

Northwestern Greening. Large; nearly round, regular, yellow when fully ripe. Juicy, subacid, quality good, very hardy. Trees said to have withstood 50 below zero. January to April.

Rhode Island Greening. A favorite for eating from hand or cooking. Large, light green; tender and rich. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish; rich light yellow, striped with bright red; very popular south and west; very good for Pennsylvania. Nov. to Feb.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp, good, subacid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Winter Varieties of Apples, continued

Smith's Cider. Medium to large, oval, yellow and light red; tender, juicy, crisp and acid. Tree vigorous and very productive. Valuable in the South and West. December to March.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong; yellow, with sometimes a blush in the sun; crisp, juicy, rich flavored and excellent. November to April.

Late Winter Varieties

Bismarck. A German Apple of recent introduction, remarkable for very early bearing. Fruit is large, of brilliant color and very handsome.

Ben Davis (Kentucky Red, New York Pippin). Large, roundish, beautifully striped and splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild subacid, pleasant. Tree very hardy, vigorous, a constant and abundant bearer. Winter and into spring.

Gano. Vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower, bears while young, and gives large annual crops. The fruit is bright red, without stripes or blotches, large and even-sized. February to March.

Mammoth Black Twig (Paragon and Arkansas). Resembles the Winesap in every way, except that the tree is a much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference. Color even a darker red, flesh firmer, and, most important of all, a better keeper. Flavor milder, more of a pleasant subacid. January to May.

Mann. Medium to large, deep yellow, pleasant sub-acid, quality medium, long keeper. January to April.

Stayman Winesap. Fruit is striped with two shades of lovely red; quality best. Tree resembles Winesap, but more vigorous in growth. One of the best market varieties. November to April.



BEN DAVIS APPLE

Winesap. Large, round, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is valuable and popular. December to May.

York Imperial. Large, smooth, irregular; skin greenish, nearly covered with red; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, agreeable flavor. Tree very hardy and productive. One of the most profitable winter Apples. February to April.

CRAB APPLES

These are desirable as ornamental trees when in flower and while loaded with their highly colored fruit, which is valuable for preserving, for jellies, for cooking, and for cider. The trees produce excellent crops even while young.

Hyslop. Large size, dark crimson, with bloom very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Tree very hardy. Popular and desirable. Late.

Martha. Small, bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light red; flavor mild, clear, tart. October to November.

Transcendent. Of the largest size of this class of Apples, red, showy, excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable. September to October.

Whitney. Described as large, striped, almost red when fully exposed to the sun; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, subacid. Tree a vigorous grower. August.

STANDARD PEARS

Our stock consists principally of kinds that have been tested in various localities, and that succeed almost uniformly as orchard varieties. Great care has been taken to include only those of excellent quality.

Summer Varieties

Bartlett. One of the most popular Pears; large; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A good, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

Brandywine. Medium size; yellow and russet; melting, high-flavored, first-rate. A free grower and productive. August.

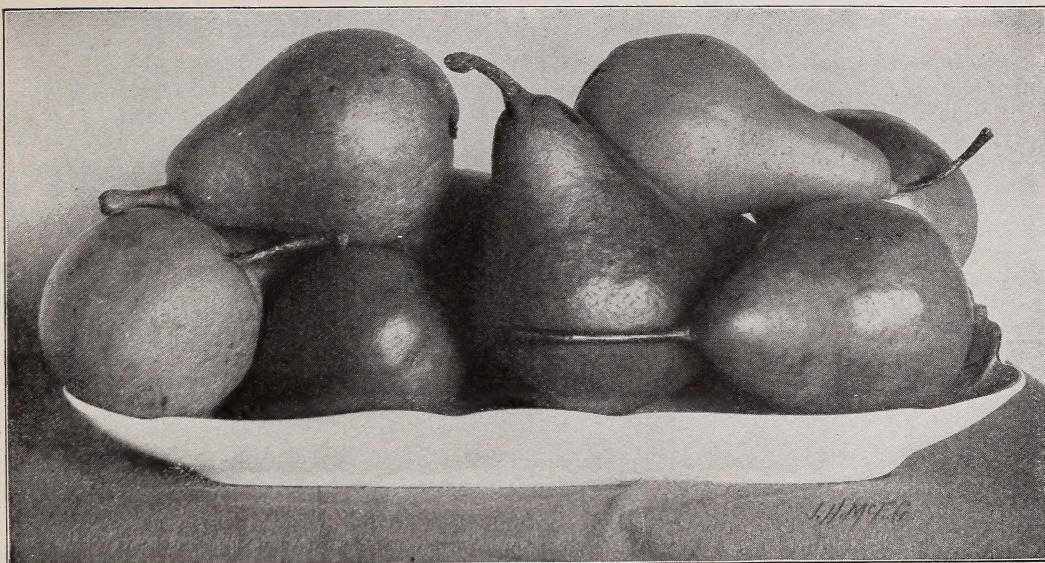
Clapp's Favorite. A splendid Pear, resembling the Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty. The tree resembles the latter. August and September.

Manning's Elizabeth. Below medium size; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek, dotted with brown and red dots; flesh juicy and melting. A beautiful dessert fruit. August.

Wilder. One of the earliest to ripen; a good keeper and shipper. Fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, smooth, pale yellow, with shading of brownish carmine; core small; flesh pale, whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, subacid sprightly, very good. First of August.

Autumn Varieties

Buffum. Medium size; yellow, shaded with reddish brown and russet; buttery and excellent. A first-class orchard Pear in almost all localities. Tree stout and upright. Last of September.



FLEMISH BEAUTY PEARS

AUTUMN PEARS, continued

Duchesse d'Angouleme. A magnificent Pear when well grown upon quince stock. Fruit of the largest size, with an irregular, uneven surface; skin greenish yellow, spotted with russet; flesh white, very juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, with yellowish shoots. October.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, brownish cheek; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous. Bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy. September to October.

Garber. One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier and larger than Kieffer; hardy, productive, early bearer. September and October.

Seckel. Medium to small, yellowish brown, with a red cheek, melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious. The standard of excellence. Tree a slow but stout, erect grower, hardy and productive. October.

Sheldon. Medium to large; yellow, russet and red; melting, rich and of most delicious flavor; tree vigorous and handsome; excellent. October.

Vermont Beauty. Of medium size; yellow with crimson cheek; juicy, melting; fine. October.

Winter Varieties

Beurre d'Anjou. A large, fine Pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. October and November.

Kieffer. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red cheek; juicy, coarse-grained, excellent for canning; tree vigorous, yielding enormous crops. Oct. to Nov.

Lawrence. Rather large, yellow; very rich and highly flavored. Tree hardy and very productive. The most desirable of all winter Pears. Dec. and Jan.

Vicar of Winkfield. Pale yellow, with brownish cheek; generally juicy, with a good, sprightly flavor. November to January.

JAPAN PLUMS

These Plums are much stronger growers than the American varieties and are less subject to black-knot and curculio. They also bear at an earlier age and in heavier crops. The fruit is larger, more beautifully colored, and averages better in quality.

Abundance. Beautiful amber color, with white bloom; highly perfumed and flavored; a very early, abundant, annual bearer.

Burbank. Large and beautiful, clear cherry-red; flesh yellow, melting, rich; a vigorous grower and fruitful; ripens later than Abundance.

Willard. Medium size; color red and attractive; vigorous and productive; very early; keeps a long time after packing.

American and European Plums

Bradshaw. A large red Plum, with rich yellow flesh; early.

German Prune. Skin purple; flesh juicy, vinous; productive.

Gui. Very large, deep bluish purple; flesh sweet and pleasant; a great and early bearer.

Imperial Gage. Large, greenish; juicy, rich. Good.

Lombard. Medium size, violet-red; juicy; strong grower and heavy bearer.

Reine Claude. Large, greenish yellow; juicy, sugary, rich and excellent.

PEACHES

Crawford's Early. One of the best yellow freestones.

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow; excellent, productive.

Champion. A good early white freestone; very hardy and a regular bearer.

Elberta. One of the largest and best of yellow-fleshed Peaches; adapted to all sections.

Mountain Rose. Flesh white, sweet, juicy; a very early and valuable freestone.

Oldmixon Free. Large, yellowish white; flesh rich, sugary; a valuable variety.

Steven's Rareriipe. Very productive and high-colored; one of the best late varieties.

Stump the World. Large, creamy white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, high-flavored.

Wheatland. A fine large yellow Peach of excellent quality; ripens a little earlier than Crawford's Late.

Wonderful. Large yellow-fleshed freestone; a good keeper.

Triumph. A beautifully colored new freestone of medium size and extra quality; flesh yellow; very early.

CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Large, black; juicy, rich excellent.

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; one of the most valuable acid Cherries; unsurpassed for cooking.

Governor Wood. Large; early; white; a valuable sweet Cherry.

May Duke. Large; dark red; rich, but not sweet; early; fine for cooking.

Napoleon Bigarreau. A fine large, yellow Cherry, with red cheek; delicious.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large; black; tree vigorous and productive.

Yellow Spanish. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, rich and sweet.

Windsor. Large; liver-colored; flesh firm, sweet, quality fine; tree hardy and very prolific.

QUINCES

Orange, or Apple. Large; bright yellow; excellent.

Champion. Large; very productive; flavor delicious.

CURRANTS

Fay's Prolific. We recommend this as the best of the red varieties. It bears bright red berries thickly in long clusters; yields heavily.

White Grape. The best large yellowish white Currant; valuable for the table.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing and Smith's Improved. Very large and delicious; pale green when ripe.

Industry. One of the best English sorts, and less liable to mildew than most sorts from Europe. Fruit very large, dark red, fine-flavored.

RASPBERRIES

Red and Yellow Sorts

Cuthbert. Has large, firm, deep crimson fruit of best flavor.

Columbian. One of the best new sorts; very vigorous and hardy; fruit purplish red; delicious for table or canning.

Golden Queen. Similar to Cuthbert in all points except color.

Loudon. The best late red Raspberry.

Miller. A very fine, early red berry; one of the firmest and best shippers.

Blackcaps

Gregg. One of the largest, best and handsomest hardy blackcaps.

Ohio. Very profitable for drying and canning; quality fair; bears heavily and regularly.

BLACKBERRIES

Early Harvest. Early; small, but good.

Erie. Very hardy and productive; sweet and rich.

Lawton, Kittatinny and Wilson's Early. The three best of the old varieties; very popular and good.

Wilson, Jr. The largest of all Blackberries; an improvement on its parent, Wilson's Early.

STRAWBERRIES

Bubach. Gives quantities of very large, high-flavored berries; plants are strong and healthy.

Marshall. Of the very largest size; color very dark, rich crimson through to the core; flesh fine-grained and of a peculiar, delicious flavor.

Gandy. Large fruits in good clusters held well above the ground; very late; extends the season by a week or two.

Parker Earle. Berries large, finely colored and luscious; the plant succeeds and bears well in a great variety of soils.

Timbrell. This is a beautiful berry of the best quality; it is new as yet, but promises to be one of our best late Strawberries.

Special prices on large quantities

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. One of the best standard varieties.

Barr's Mammoth. A new variety of very large size.

GRAPE-VINES

Black Grapes

Moore's Early. Two weeks earlier than Concord; probably the best early large black Grape.

Worden. A little earlier and of better quality than Concord.

Concord. The Grape for the million.

Wilder. Sweeter and better than Concord.

Red Grapes

Brighton. An early and very sweet Grape.

Delaware. Very popular in some sections, but in others it grows feebly.

Agawam. Bunches and berries large; red; quality fine; vine strong, bearing good crops.

Catawba. Late, red; flavor rich, peculiar and vinous. Very valuable in some localities, but variable.

White Grapes

Green Mountain. Extra-early; pale green; quality best.

Diamond. A new and promising very early sort.

Niagara. A very hardy and valuable strong-growing Grape; fruit sweet and good; ripens early, but keeps late.

Pocklington. A seedling of Concord.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants

We have over twenty thousand feet of glass devoted to the growing of choice varieties of Palms, Ferns, etc., for conservatory and house decoration, and every spring we send out thousands of bedding plants. Geraniums, Coleus, Salvias, Variegated Vincas, etc., are our specialty. If you are at a distance, do not hesitate to write us. We can make you attractive prices for the quality of the stock.

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